The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905. NO. 30

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of us iness Success and Financial Strength this ank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

ORGANIZED, DEVELOPED AND CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATIVE BANKING ALONG PROGRESSIVE LINES

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Has preserved its integrity, and has gained a little each day in strength, in scope and in the confidence of the public. Governed by this policy, this *BANK* expects to continue to grow both in its capacity and its opportunity to serve, and to that end invites the patronage to which it believes it has proved itself entitled.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

Ben Gidding

SPECIAL

THURSDAY,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

1/4 OFF On All Summer Suits.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

ome in and see us, we'll treat you right.

LITTLE PURE LIQUOR TO BE OBTAINED.

Evidence Shows Adulteration is Increasing Since Court Decision Exempting it as Food

SAYS PROF. LA WALL.

Additional evidence is being gathered by Food Commissioner Warren to show that adulterations of beer, wine and spirits are increasing since the Supreme Court's decision that intoxicating liquors may not be classed as food and therefore do not come within the provisions of the pure food laws.

In a letter on the subject to Doctor Warren, Charles H. LaWall, expert analytical chemist, enclosed reports upon several samples of wine examined by him last week in an effort to find a pure wine for a sick person. He declares that but one sample was obtained which was absolutely pure, the others all containing benzoic acid.

The fact that both imported and domestic products were examined and found to be wanting in purity says Professor LaWall, indicates the necessity of energetic action in the direction of securing legislation prohibiting the adulteration of intoxicating liquors. He asserts that the use of benzoic acid in wines is indefensible, as the alcoholic strength is sufficiently high to preserve the article.

Pending the enactment of a law which he hopes to obtain at the next session of the Legislature, Doctor Warren has issued a public appeal for co-operation in a campaign against the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors. The Commissioner's stand in the matter has received the hearty indorsement of the Pennsylvania Wholesale Liquor Dealers' League, which declares "that every honest, upright distiller in the business is interested in the enactment and enforcement of a law which will prevent the intermixing of anything poisonous with the pure products of liquor distilled in this State."

Upon the return of Doctor Warren from Portland, Ore., where he has been attending the convention of the State Food Departments' Association, it is expected that wholesale arrests will be made of dealers in adulterated soda waters and syrups. Analyses of 500 samples of such beverages have been made by the Department's chemists this month, with the result that more than 300 samples were found to contain poisonous coal tar dyes used as coloring or saccharine for sweetening.

Mortgage Recorded.

The mortgage of the Millville and Bloomsburg Trolley Company to the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., for the sum of $250,000 has been recorded in the office of the Recorder of Columbia county. The mortgage is due January 1. 1935, with interest at 5 per cent. payable semi-annually in January and July. The entire rolling stock, tracks and all property of the company is covered in the mortgage which is a lengthy affair and covers twenty-two closely typewritten pages of legal cap paper.

Changes at Grand Restaurant.

Some considerable changes are being made to the interior of J. R. Fowler's Grand Restaurant on Center street, by the removal of an unused stair and the change of partitions. A hot lunch counter up-to-date in every respect, is being put in.

WHY ENLARGE THE COURT HOUSE?

TO THE COLUMBIAN:

I notice in Saturday's issue of the Bloomsburg *Daily* an article signed "Pro Bono Publico," in which the writer urges that the court house be enlarged. I do not find anywhere in it any adequate reason why any of the public money should be expended at this time for such a purpose. There is not an office in the court house that is not entirely ample for all purposes. There is not a vault where books and records are kept that was not enlarged and supplied with modern book racks and file drawers only a few years ago. If they are getting crowded there is room for more racks and drawers. The main court room is big enough for the transaction of all public business, and court room No. 2 is seldom if ever used, and never would be needed if the people would return to the old-time custom of going outside of the district for their Judges, as they did when they got Judge Elwell, and thus secure a Judge who can try all cases that come into court. As it is, the room has not been used a dozen times in fifteen years.

In some respects the court house is already too large to get proper attention. There is a Law Library room, containing many hundreds of dollars worth of law books purchased out of the fines paid in criminal cases, under a special law as I am informed, which gives these fines for that purpose. This room is seldom swept, the books are not dusted, and frequently are left lying around on tables or chairs. The law library is not receiving proper care.

The light fixtures in the building are some of them in bad condition. At the front entrance is a hall lamp of neat pattern that cost a number of dollars. The glass is broken and the burnished brass is so black from fly specks and dust that one can scarcely tell that it is brass. In the big court room we have heard that it has sometimes been necessary to brush the cobwebs off the globes to light the gas fixtures. Don't enlarge the court house. If those whose duty it is to take care of it now, do not do it, they certainly couldn't be expected to do so if there was more of it.

Another reason why it ought not to be enlarged is that the County already has an enormous debt, the bonded indebtedness being over $180,000. The Court house is big enough and good enough for many years to come and needs no money spent on it except what is necessary to keep it in good repair.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Firemen's Picnic.

One of the most successful excursions ever conducted on the B. & S. railroad was that of last Saturday, when the Firemen had their annual picnic. Some 700 people took advantage of it to have a pleasant outing, and they were not disappointed. Two games of base ball were played between the A. A. of Bloomsburg and Grassmere teams, the former winning both games by the scores of 11-8 and 9-0 respectively.

In the morning game a crowd of spectators disapproved of the umpire's decisions, and a free-for-all fight ensued, in which the carnage was fearful. It is due to members of both teams to state that they were not among those present in the melee. During the game Rhodamoyer of town, sustained a broken nose by being hit with a pitched ball.

The Bloomsburg band furnished music throughout the day. The excursion was a success both socially and financially and the firemen will net a considerable amount.

POTATOES WILL BE SCARCE.

Farmers Discover That Blight Has Fallen on the Crop.

SAYS DANVILLE PAPER.

Farmers predict that potatoes will bring a dollar per bushel by fall. It is already apparent that the crop will be a failure. Add to this the fact that only a limited acreage was planted and we have the conditions that contribute to scarcity and consequent high price, says the Danville *Morning News*.

Potatoes were a glut on the market last year. As spring came on the farmers found that they still had a large proportion of last year's crop on hand, which they were obliged to sell at prices lower than for years past. Under the circumstances it was not strange that in order to avoid a surplus the farmers were a unit in planting a smaller acreage.

This might have been all right if nothing had happened and the potatoes had thrived as during recent years. It appears, however, from reports received from various quarters that a blight has fallen upon the potato crop and the yield may be scarcely half a one.

In Montour county the crop looks especially bad. In many fields the potato vines are dying or are already dead. The most experienced farmers are puzzled to find a cause for the blight. Potatoes grew nicely until a week or so ago when they suddenly turned black and began to droop and die. Of course at that point all growth and development of the tubers stopped. Many of the hills are found without any saleable potatoes at all, while nowhere in the fields are they large in size or numerous.

A SOLID SILVER ALTAR.

A few days ago there appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers a notice saying that there is now being made in Europe for one of the protestant churches, an altar for the lady-chapel, which is to be of solid silver, and to cost $60,000. It has long been, and is now the custom to erect costly temples to the worship of Almighty God, and no one ever questions the propriety of so doing. But it appears to the mind of the layman that an expenditure of so large a sum for the altar of a side chapel is a good deal of money for such a purpose. It is purely for ornamentation, and in these days when hospitals and many other charitable institutions are sadly in need of funds it would seem almost like a sinful waste of money to build solid silver altars. While such things may gratify the vanity of the donors, we doubt if they help to advance the cause of religion.

Sixty thousand dollars would build and equip a handsome church property. If invested it would yield an annual income of three thousand dollars as an endowment fund. It would do much good in many ways.

If it be true that the wealthy class is increasing in number, so it is true that the poorer classes are increasing ten fold, aye, a hundred fold faster. There never was so much suffering on the East Side in New York city as there is to-day. Something done toward the amelioration of these classes by extending the means of christianizing or perhaps civilizing them, would be a gift far more acceptable to the Lord than the erection of a solid silver altar in a lady-chapel.

WE Have still a few Very Fine Palmer Arawana

High Grade Hammocks

which we will close out at the following prices.

$5.00 now $3.50
3.50 now 2.50
2.75 now 1.98

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Saturday evening to discuss the matter of the Fifth street sewer. There has been no difference of opinion among the members as to the necessity for the sewer, the only trouble being the financial end of it, the town's bonded debt being now up to the limit. Solicitor Herring read an opinion to the effect that an ordinance relating to hawking and peddling would be invalid, in as much as an act of assembly prohibits it and fixes a penalty of $50 for violation. He also submitted a resolution regulating the issue of new bonds to replace those now due.

After a lengthy discussion on the sewer question it was finally decided to eliminate all question in regard to the alleged claim of the Land Improvement Co., and make them a plain proposition as to what they must do towards the sewer. Mr. Yetter vacated the chair and offered the following resolution which contained several preambles:

"Therefore be it resolved, that should the Land Improvement Company, and those urgently requesting the building of the sewer contribute the sum of $1800, and make report of same to Council at its next meeting, August 7th, 1905, Council will feel disposed to act favorably in the matter. And unless the offer is accepted and money arranged for as above by said meeting, Council will not further consider the building of the sewer this year." Mr. Giger moved and Deily seconded the motion that the resolution be adopted. Mr. Rhoades called for the yeas and nays. Roll being called Council voted as follows: Deily, Mifflin, Giger, Runyan and Yetter, yea; Rhoades, no. President declared the resolution carried.

There was some discussion about the condition of the canal, and a motion was adopted to request a meeting of the proper official and the Council to take some action in the matter. The committee fixing the lines of the town for taxation purposes was adopted, and an appeal day fixed for August 15th. After a scrap over fire hose the Council adjourned, no final action being taken as to the hose.

QUICK WORK.

A check book ordered at this office by one of the town banks on Tuesday morning at 8.30 o'clock, was printed, numbered, and bound in stiff pasteboard covers with cloth back, and delivered at 11.45 o'clock the same morning, only three and a quarter hours from the receipt of the order. That is a sample of what we can do with a rush order.

Miss Vera Hemingway has been elected a teacher in the Mifflinville schools.

SPECIAL JULY SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS AND SHIRT WAIST SUITS

They will help solve the poblem of what to wear in hot weather. Prices a decided inducement.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RIGHT ARM OF RUSSIA

The Church's Powerful Influence as Shown at This Time.

PRIEST'S BRAVERY IN WAR

The Russian's Catechism So Arranged That Nearly Every Deed Must Be for the Good of Their Country. —Church's Vast Wealth at Czar's Disposal if Necessary.

The Russian church is woven through and through the fabric of the Russian state, and it will do everything in its power to bring victory to rest upon the arms of the czar.

In previous Russian wars the church has been distinguished by the extraordinary courage of its priests on the field of battle and by their success in persuading the troops that they were fighting for God as well as the Czar; and would go straight to heaven if they were slain.

A former Russian officer, now living in New York, tells a characteristic story on this head.

"I have twice seen Russian priests rally disorganized troops and lead them back into battle after their own officers had lost control over them."

"The first time was at Pleva, during the Russo-Turkish war. A battalion ordered to attack one of the breaches was met by such a withering fire from the Turks that most of the officers and nearly a third of the men were shot down in a few moments. The battalion wavered, hung back, and was on the point of breaking and scampering to the rear. The few officers left were beating the men with their swords and calling them all kinds of opprobrious names, without result.

"Then the priest attached to the battalion—the regimental chaplain, as you would call him—rushed to the front, holding aloft an ikon, shouted to the men to charge for God and the Czar, and went ahead himself without waiting for them. They followed with a cheer, drove back the Turks and held the breach for a time.

"The other incident, which was very much of the same nature, happened during General Skobeleff's victorious campaign against the Mero Turcomans in 1882. Just before the siege of Geok Tepe, which ended that campaign, a small engagement was fought in which the Russian forces were severely handled by some captured field pieces worked by the Turcomans.

The Russians were naturally eager to recapture these guns, alike as a matters of honor and because of the harm they were doing in the hands of the enemy. But attack after attack upon them failed, although made with desperate gallantry, until at last a priest, mounted upon a great white horse, rallied that famous fighting regiment, the Pereshaff Dragoons, which was actually in a mad rout, and took the guns by a furious charge that bore comparison with the charge of the 600 at Balaklava."

The Russian catechism, which is taught to every soldier, and indeed to every Russian, practically speaking, asks:

"In what light is the authority of the Emperor to be considered with reference to the spirit of Christianity?"

The answer is: "If it pleased the Supreme Ruler to place upon the throne of any nation or nations even the hateful personification of vice and wickedness, it would nevertheless become the imperative duty of every human being who has faith in the sacred mysteries of our holy religion to bow with a submissive and reverent spirit, both in thought, word and deed, to the wise and inscrutible purpose of the divine dispensation.'

In answer to a question whether "it is obligatory on us to pay taxes to our gracious sovereign, the emperor," the following amazing reply is given:

"It is incumbent upon us to pay every tax in compliance with the supreme command, both as to the amount and when due. It is the same with reference to the time when due. The Emperor is to signify at what periods he will graciously receive our taxes—we must always be ready. Should our wives or children be in utter want of the necessaries of life the monarch has prior claim by legitimacy, i. e., divine right, and we must consider our disastrous circumstances as one of the peculiar trials of Providence and cheerfully seize so favorable an opportunity or proving our obedience and resignation to the divine decree."

The present Czar is a devout member of the Orthodox church, as well as its head upon earth. He and not the patriarch of the church, is regarded as the viceregent of the Almighty. The patriarch is his friend and coadjutor, but is subordinate to his will in all matters. In Russian church history two patriarchs have tried to assert supremacy. Both failed utterly. One was banished to Siberia and died there, working as a missionary. The other, the famous Patriarch Nicon, the Cardinal Wolsey of Russia, thought himself strong enough to take a stand against the Czar in the seventeenth century. He had to relinquish his titles and honors and die in ignominious solitude in a monastery cell.

The wealth of the Russian church is enormous. A conservative official estimate has placed this hoarded treasure at over fifteen hundred millions of dollars! It may be three or four times as much. All this vast sum is at the disposal of the Czar for war purposes, in accordance with the principles on which the church is founded; but he would draw upon it only as a last resort.—Pittsburg Leader.

A MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPH.

It Measures 39 Feet 8 Inches by 4 Feet 11 Inches.

At the recent Dresden exhibition of German civic life the Neue Photographische Ges. Berlin Steglitz exhibited a photograph which is said to be the largest ever taken. This gigantic picture measures 39 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 11 inches. The photograph represents the bay of Naples, and was taken from Castel San Marino, the highest point behind Naples, from which the eye commands the whole city and bay as far as Mount Vesuvius and Capri. In order to secure as extensive a panorama as possible, six different views on as many plates, measuring 8.1x10.5 inches, were first taken. From these six plates, which were designed with a view to being connected to one another in a continuous series, six enlargements, 4 feet 11 inches by 6 feet 7 inches in size, were prepared by means of an apparatus with a lens a foot in diameter. The enlargements were made directly on silver bromide paper. The inherent difficulty of connecting the single plates so as to avoid any break was overcome so successfully that it is practically impossible to detect the boundary line of any two plates. According to their character, the six negative were exposed for unequal periods, varying between one-half and one-fourth hours.

In order to develop the picture a huge wheel was made of specially prepared wood. The wheel was 13.12 feet in diameter and 5.5 feet in width, the periphery thus being 41 feet, and containing 90 slats intended for receiving the photographic paper. There were further used three large tanks, about 70½ cubic feet in capacity, intended respectively for the developing, clearing and fixing solutions, acetic acid and sodium hydroxide solutions. Each tank could be shifted about on five iron wheels moving along on rails 52.48 feet in length. A gigantic water tank 49.2 feet in length, 5.66 feet in width and 2.46 feet in height, having a total capacity as high as 476.68 feet, was further used.

On account of the large developing wheel employed, the paper was developed by night in the open air. Before developing the picture the exposed paper, fitted with a protecting cover, was laid over the slats of the wheel. The wheel was then set rotating. As it turned it dipped the lower part of the paper into the developing fluid. The light portions were especially treated with sponges impregnated with energietic developers. Portions whose development was too rapid were checked by means of iced acetic acid solutions. An iron oxalate developer was used.

After first interrupting the developing process by projecting iced acetic acid on the photograph by means of a hand pump the paper was conveyed into an acetic acid bath, where the clearing process was completed after 20 minutes time. The picture, after an intense rinsing, was transferred into the fixing bath, where it remained three quarters of an hour. After another rinsing the photograph was transferred into the large washing tank above mentioned, where it remained for about eight hours, while a continuous supply and withdrawal of water took place. The total consumption of water used in washing the print was about 10,593 cubic feet.

After the water was drawn off the picture was stretched out on wooden bars attached to the upper edge of the tank, where it remained for about 10 hours before it was completely dried. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Decay of Confucianism.

Careful observers in China notice the gradual decay of Confucianism. Its sway over the minds of the Chinese "literati" is by no means what it was even as recently as twenty or thirty years ago. It is true that there is no marked diminution in the number of ancestral halls, the existence of which all over the land serves as an indication of the vitality of the state religion; yet the more the country is permeated with western knowledge the more are the minds of the educated class becoming alienated from the teachings to which before unquestioning obedience was accorded. It is dawning upon the educated young men of China that a knowledge of the Confucian classics is no longer what it was from a commercial point of view. The comprehension of this fact is sufficient to account for the diminishing interest that is being taken in the acquisition of Confucian learning. As the broader and deeper knowledge introduced and inculcated by western scholars is being assimilated there is an increasing realization of how inadequate Confucianism is, notwithstanding its merits, to meet the requirements of the present day.

Helps Royalty to Bow.

A writer in a London newspaper says: "In describing the royal progress to open parliament one of the morning papers declared that the queen's incessant bowing in acknowlment of the crowd's applause amounted to no inconsiderable physical exertion. It happened a few years ago that the writer drove a short distance in a royal carriage. He found it difficult to maintain an upright pose and not to bow automatically and frequently. The fact was, and is, that the seats of royal carriages so rest on springs and rollers that bowing is almost involuntary. Royalty sits down and the seat does the rest."

Size of the Sun.

If the sun were hollow it could hold 500,000 globes the size of our earth, and an eye capable of viewing 10,000 square miles an hour would require 55,000 years to see all its surface.

DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN

America Has Had Much to do in Bringing This Result.

WORKMEN POORLY PAID

With Her 4,000 Miles of Railway and Her Merchant Fleet Which is Now Eighth in Size Among the World's Peace Navies, She is Now a Great Commercial Power.

America has had much to do with the development of Japan. An American seaman, Perry, "opened" the country to the trade of the world. The American Minister Harris made the first treaty with Japan. The first election under the Japanese Constitution was held on July 4, 1890. The United States Government gave Japan her first foreign order for a ship—a small gunboat wanted in a hurry for the Philippines. The United States first moved at the beginning of the present war to preserve the integrity of China, which is all that Japan, as the champion of freedom, wants.

The dates of Japan's new birth are conveniently remembered. The Perry expedition landed in 1853. Previously foreigners could not enter Japan, Japanese could not leave it. The civil war and the reconstruction period in Japan roughly corresponded with our own. New Japan dates from 1867. All the great material changes have been made since that year. The new Constitution went into effect and the Parliament assembled in 1890.

Japan's government is neither a despotism like Russia's nor practically republican like that of Great Britain. There are but 2,000,000 voters qualified for general elections of a total population of 49,000,000. The Emperor is assisted by a Council and by ten Ministers comparable to our Cabinet officers, except that they have more power. For instance, the Japanese Minister of the Interior has general charge of police matters, and most of the railways and the telegraph and telephone lines are Government monopolies.

Japan has 4,000 miles of railways, her merchant fleets are eighth in size among the world's peace navies, her banks are rapidly increasing in deposits. Japan is successful in colonizing the island of Formosa, taken from China in the recent war.

The supremacy of Japan in Eastern Asia means far more for American institutions than does the domination of Russia—social freedom, political privileges, representative institutions, local self-government, intellectual liberty, freedom of assembly and of the press and religious liberty. Japan is already far in advance of Russia, and in many respects abreast of Germany.

In local government Japan rather resembles France. Each district or large town has its Legislature and a Governor appointed by the Emperor. The scope of the local Legislature is rather less than that of our State Legislatures, but the Governor, according to Mr. Clement, usually interferes little with its actions.

The pay of workingmen in Japan is very small and there is neither great wealth nor extreme poverty in the empire. The Mitsui Bank, more than 200 years old, is putting up in Tokio the first steel frame building in Japan, covering two and a half acres. The total trade of Japan has grown from $13,000,000 in 1868—the year after the revolution—to $254,000,000 in 1901.

There are about one thousand newspapers and periodicals in Japan, all of recent founding. Books are plentiful. The new growth in China of the scientific spirit is fed from Japan. In printing books of science, language, law and literature for Chinese use the reformers translate not from European tongues, but from the Japanese; the Japanese have already made selections and adaptations useful in the East. This fact, according to Mr. Clement, illustrated the leadership of Japan in the Pacific. That leadership is also shown by its commanding importance in trade with the mainland as far south as Siam.

The Japanese are not pure Mongols, nor do they closely resemble the Chinese. Dr. Nitobe, a Japanese scientist, agrees with a French observer who estimated that the Japanese were six-tenths of mixed races. The Emperor himself seems of a Malay type. Others estimated the Mongolian element more generously.

The Japanese have in one generation greatly improved in health by adopting a more varied diet from the Europeans.

In the army and navy they have adopted European uniforms. Their schools and universities are modelled upon those of Europe and America. Their moral code even has been changed by association with the "silver men," particularly by raising the status of women.—N. Y. World.

What Happened to French Gift.

A story of the adventures of two barrels of French cognac sent by President Felix Faure to a Russian regiment appeared recently in a Paris newspaper. The first barrel arrived empty, and the official explanation given to the French ambassador was that the Russian climate had caused the contents to evaporate. The second was despatched with extraordinary precautions, every stationmaster being required to see that the barrel was intact, and that the inspector and sentries in charge of it were perfectly sober. This one arrived full, it is true; but when the grateful regiment essayed to drink it the contents was found to contain nothing but colored water.

THANKS A SHAKING BOAT.

Jarring Engines Dislodge a Fishbone from a Passenger's Throat.

Dr. Galt W. Booth, a physician and farmer of Meade County, probably owes his life to the jarring of the engines of a steamboat. At least he is congratulating himself that he got a severe shaking up on one of the packets in the Louisville and Evansville mail line, and that thereby a fishbone which had gotten into his throat became dislodged, and, if not his life, at least a surgeon's bill, was saved.

Dr. Booth got a tiny salmon bone in his throat. It gave him some pain at the time, but later this gave place to a scratched sensation which he did not consider worth noticing. Two days later, however, the fish bone manifested itself by giving him intense pain, followed by swelling and inflammation. He tried all of the home remedies for removing it that he could command, and finally consulted Dr. H. H. Setser of Leavenworth, Ind., who advised him to seek a surgeon without delay.

Dr. Booth got on a boat to come to this city, fully expecting that he would be obliged to undergo a surgical operation. His throat was badly swollen on the inside, and he had begun to grow feverish.

During the night Dr. Booth noticed that the throbbing of the engine kept the boat in a continual quiver, and that at times, when running under a powerful head of steam, his berth shook so violently that it made his teeth chatter. Shortly before daybreak he awoke with a sensation of relief in his throat, and on pressing upon the affected portion he was surprised and delighted to find that the bone had disappeared and the swelling had already begun to subside.

On arriving in the city he was so much improved and the source of his trouble had disappeared so completely that he returned home without consulting a physician.

When seen on board the steamer Morning Star Dr. Booth said: "You can imagine how thankful I am that the boat was shaky. It is certainly a boon to persons afflicted with a fishbone in the throat to take passage on a shaking steamer."—Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

A Doe's Quick Wit.

A remarkable mother deer's rescue of her fawn was witnessed by two men, one of whom tells the story. They were driving up a canyon, and as they turned the bend they saw a doe and a young fawn drinking from the stone ditch. At their approach the animals were startled.

In attempting to turn and run, the fawn lost its balance and fell into the ditch, where the water runs very swiftly and with great volume.

The fawn was carried quickly down the stream. The mother deer seemed to lose all fear of us, and ran along the edge of the ditch, trying to reach her offspring with her head.

Suddenly she ran ahead of the floating fawn for some little distance. She plunged into the ditch with her head down stream and her hind quarters toward the fawn, and braced her forefeet firmly in the crevices of the rocks to resist the rush of water. In a second the fawn was washed up on its mother's back, and it instinctively clasped her neck with its fore legs.

The doe then sprang from the ditch with the fawn on her back. She lay down and the baby deer rolled to the ground in an utterly exhausted condition. We were not more than thirty feet from the actors of this scene, but the mother, apparently unconscious of our presence, licked and fondled her offspring for a few minutes until it rose to its feet. Then the doe and the fawn trotted off up the mountain side.—Banning Herald.

Bulldog Was Doorkeeper.

A writer tells how a bulldog scared away the guests bidden to a lady's reception. The hostess was waiting in her parlor. She heard carriages arrive, heard the front gate open, but no guests appeared. "The situation became puzzling. At last the lady of the house went out to see if perchance the paving and the steps had suddenly crumbled away and left an aching void. Not at all. On opening the front door she found herself confronted with the cause of the phantom visitors—Rex, in his most amiable and complacent mood, sitting, peaceful and majestic, on the top step, whither he had dragged his kennel, a featherweight to so powerful a creature after him. No pedestrian visitor, no card-laden delegate of 'carriage folk,' had ventured to affront that lordly presence."

King an Innkeeper.

The king of Wurttemburg is the only hotel keeper who is a king. When Peter the Great was traveling incognito through Europe he refused to stay anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then king of Wurttemburg put a tavern sign outside one of the royal palaces and, dressed as an innkeeper, himself welcomed the czar. That monarch's descendants have been in "the trade" ever since; and the present king owns two large hotels, from which he derives about $50,000 a year.

Paper Gloves and Stockings.

Paper gloves and stockings are now being manufactured in Europe. The stockings have been carefully examined by experts, who praise them loudly. These stockings will last almost as long as the ordinary stockings. The paper of which they are made is, during the process of manufacture, rendered into a substance closely resembling wool, and is then woven and treated as ordinary wool.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old

35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEPTEMBER JURYMEN.

Following is a complete list of the men who will serve on the juries at September court:

GRAND JURY.

C. H. Reinard, Bloom.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Scott
John Feustermacher, Madison
Lewis Beaver, Locust
W. J. Kreamer, Fishingcreek
Emanuel Snyder, Benton twp.
H. W. Appleman, Hemlock
M. H. Croop, Briarcreek
Hugh Quick, Montour
Francis W. Rhodes, Cleyngham
W. H. Lord, Bloom.
Chauncy Ikeler, Benton
Boyd Freas, Briarcreek
John Watson, Bloom.
Roy Swentsel, Bloom
Sterling Thomas, Hemlock
John Hauck, Briarcreek
Thomas Hickey, Bloom.
Ethan Hampton, Roaringcreek
F. B. Hartman, Fishingcreek
Lloyd Young, Jackson
Wesley Morris, Greenwood
Charles B. Edwards, Bloom.
Joseph Stricker, Catawissa Boro.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

Daniel Hess, Mifflin
G. W. Knouse, Benton
W. H. Gilmore, Bloom
A. C. Hess, Sugarloaf
Edward W. Ivey, Hemlock
Robert H. Mears, Montour
James Casey, Madison
Jonathan Loreman, Franklin
Michael Grant, Centralia
C. C. Megargell, Orange twp.
A. K. Wright, Scott
Thomas Webb, Bloom
D. H. Walsh, Centralia
Harry Hummel, Beaver
Alfred Heacock, Greenwood
Moses Savage, Benton twp.
W. H. Griffith, Centralia
F. H. Wilson, Bloom
J. L. Kile, Sugarloaf
John Scott, Bloom.
George H. Keiter, Bloom.
Elias Thomas, Cleveland
Jesse Rittenhouse, Beaver
William Harry, Berwick
Miles Everhard, Jackson
Duval Dickson, Briarcreek
Oscar Ammerman, Sugarloaf
J. G. Shultz, Benton
H. H. Hulmes, Benton twp.
Michael Hartman, Greenwood
W. S. Laubach, Benton twp.
Matthias M. Kreamer, Greenwood
Jacob Wagner, Berwick
A. J. McHenry, Stillwater
Ellis Ringrose, Scott
F. H. Jenkins, Bloom.
Harrison Hess, Fishingcreek
John R. Neyhard, Catawissa twp.
J. E. Shuman, Center
G. W. Sutliff, Sugarloaf
Robert Vandeslice, Bloom.
Charles Tittle, Bloom.
W. T. Miller, Benton
Philip Crawford, Bloom.
Edward Clever, Locust
Tilden J. Weiss, Center
John Masteller, Mifflin
Pierce Dinmick, Cleveland

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Lemuel Kisner, Pine
M. C. Jones, Bloom.
David Edwards, Bloom.
Robert Watkins, Bloom.
James B. Laubach, Benton twp.
C. R. Housel, Bloom.
Alexander Campbell, Fishingcreek
Jacob S. Webb, Pine
Hiram Demott, Millville
H. R. Bower, Berwick
Charles Hess, Bloom.
Harry Townsend, Bloom.
J. D. Ipher, Benton twp.
William Fetter, Locust
Thomas Fought, Pine
Frank Roys, Bloom.
Samuel Yorks, Sugarloaf
Charles Lee, Bloom.
Elwood Knouse, Benton
D. C. Shoemaker, Millville
Benjamin Golder, Sugarloaf
H. J. Pursel, Bloom.
David E. Fisher, Main
Jeremiah Kester, Main
Nicholas Yocum, Cleveland
John P. Laughlin, Centralia
George S. Alleman, Bloom.
Hiram E. Everitt, Mt. Pleasant
Wesley P. Heller, Mifflin
J. F. Lawton, Greenwood
John Mowry, Cleveland
Elmer K. Creveling, Mifflin
Ed. R. Eves, Millville
Samuel Klingerman, Beaver
Frank Kester, Center
John M. Hunel, Fishingcreek

Booth Tarkington's New Book.

Booth Tarkington's new book, "The Beautiful Lady," is announced by McClure-Phillips. This new novelette has the qualities of brilliancy, whimsicality and speed that characterized his earlier success, "Monsieur Beaucaire." The scene of the story is laid in several European capitals; and the characters are a beautiful American girl, a delightfully ingenuous Italian, his villainous and tricky brother, and a young and energetic American. The three men are in love with "The Beautiful Lady," each in his own characteristic way; the young American winning in the end, after a most original courtship, which comes to a glorious close at Naples. The publishers are making of "The Beautiful Lady," an especially fine gift book. There are illustrations in tint by Blendon Campbell; decorations, end papers and a cover design by William Jordan.

TOURS TO COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA.

Choose Time, Route And What to See.

On numerous dates, May to October, 1905, excursion rates are in effect to Colorado, California and the Pacific Northwest. By specifying "Rock Island" west of Chicago, you secure the most for your money in the way of sights to see and side trips to take. Stop off in Colorado, take in the Rocky Mountain resorts, visit Yellowstone Park, then to Portland Exposition. Return via California. Full information from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

You Have Often Seen Women

with marked blueness or paleness of face, vitiated appetites and a craving for unwholesome food. These are signs of disordered liver, and the trouble must be corrected or worse results are sure to follow. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy dispels liver disease. Husbands and fathers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly.

"What was the cause of death?"

"He bought two books on 'How to Live 100 Years,' and tried to work both systems at once."

"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Large things are but an aggregation of small things. If we take care of the small things we are in effect taking care of the large things which the small things combine to make.

Take care of what you eat, when you eat, and how you eat, and your stomach will take care of itself. But who takes care of such trivial things? That is why, someday, the majority of people have to take care of the stomach. When that day comes, there is no aid so effective in undoing the results of past carelessness as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, and restores the organs of digestion and nutrition to a condition of healthy activity. It cures biliousness, heartburn, flatulence, indigestion, palpitation, dizziness, cold extremities and a score of other ailments which are but the symptoms of disorder in the stomach and its allied organs.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. July 24, 1905.

The proposal to put Gen. Wood in charge of the Panama Canal Zone is one that is sure to awake widespread discussion in the country. It probably will revive the joke that was sprung on Gen. Corbin at one of the Gridiron Club dinners last winter after he had been made Major General. "General," he was asked, "If you have reached the grade of Major General after forty years service in the Army, what would be your rank now if you had started in as physician to the President?" Looked at seriously, if General Wood is given the governorship of the canal zone, it will be one of the strongest evidences of the efficacy of personal pull with the administration. At the same time it will put that versatile ex-army surgeon in the most trying responsible position he has ever held in his life and if he makes good his name will be as closely associated in history with the Panama Canal as will that of the engineer who builds it.

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There are scores of officials in Washington now who are betting that the Panama Canal will never be built. It seems useless to talk in this vein after the American government and American people have said it is to be done. Of course the transcontinental roads are covertly throwing every obstacle in the way. They as much as anyone are circulating statements to the detriment of the canal plans and there is not a move made of any sort but what there is a chorus of criticism for the government which is planning it. It is claimed that reports now in possession of the government show that there is absolutely no foundation but mud for the canal anywhere across the isthmus and that its building is a physical impossibility.

***

This may or may not be true. Chief Engineer Stevens who was appointed to succeed Engineer Wallace when the latter made up his mind that $65,000 in the United States was better than $25,000 in the Panama, holds the old engineering theory that with a sufficent amount of money, nothing in the engineering line is impossible. This, like every other dogmatic statement, is true only within limits. It is said that there is a dead body under every cross tie of the Panama Ry. This is almost literally true. But the Canal is to be built under American auspices and the first and greatest work will be to clean up the isthmus. Here is where Gen. Wood's ability is expected to come in. There is no denying that Wood is a strong personality and he did a good job of municipal cleaning at Santiago. The town was in a lamentable condition when he took hold of it and he made it into a decent, habitable city. Whether he can do the same at Panama if he is given the chance is another question.

***

Conditions at Panama are worse than they ever were in Cuba, and that was bad enough. General Leonard Wood is not a gentleman who cares so much for methods as for results. He probably did a good many things in Cuba that were irregular and would hardly stand the scrutiny of a court or a Treasury auditor. But roughshod disregard for precedent is not a bad thing sometimes if it gets results. Should Wood be sent to the Isthmus, he will have a job that his worst enemies will not envy. At the same time he will have a chance such as few Americans have ever had. The American people as a whole will not care much one way or another. But they want that canal built.

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The President is having a nice, restful time on his vacation. He has the Peace Commission afloat and coming his way, and almost wound up the row in the Department of Agriculture without firing either the Secretary or the Chief Statistician, almost got the scandal in the Government Printing Office settled after a fashion, when along come the employees of the Navy Yard at Washington with the plea that they are being overworked this hot weather. Then the President rebelled and put the matter up to the new secretary of the Navy. Thus Secretary Bonaparte's first trouble commences.

***

The complaint of the Navy Yard employees is that they were promised a half holiday on Saturday along with the other government employees. This was granted them on the condition that the work at the yard was in such shape that the services of the men could be dispensed with without hampering the other departments that were waiting on the gun work at the yard for arming the new warships. The Secretary of the Navy claims that he cannot release the men and they have now appealed a second time to the President while the legal machinery of their organization has been set in motion to see if they cannot compel a holiday by law.

***

The Government Printing Office investigation promises to develope one of the biggest advertising schemes since the march of the Coxey Army from Coxey's Ohio stone quarry. It seems hard for the government to render a decision in the case without advertising one or the other of the companies involved to an unheard of extent. The trouble was originally over a contract for the purchase of seventy two type setting machines. The Public Printer bought one sort and the rival company came into the field and forced an investigation as to the legality of the contract.

***

A government commission was called and they heard expert witnesses to a great length. It developed further that the trouble grew out of friction and jealousy between public Printer Palmer and foreman Ricketts of the big print shop? Now the report of the commission has been placed in the hands of the government and the question is what to do with it. If the contract is upheld, one of the companies involved will hail it as a government endorsement for their machine. If the contract is annuled, the other company will tout its machine as the only thing among typesetters. Which horn of the dilemma the government will grasp is an interesting question.

Heart Weakness.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has made many hearts well after they have been pronounced hopeless. It has completely cured thousands, and will almost invariably cure or benefit every case of heart disease.

Short breath, pain around heart, palpitation, fluttering, dizzy, fainting and smothering spells should not be neglected. Take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and see how quick you will be relieved.

It cannot make a new heart, but will restore a sick one by strengthening the heart nerves and muscles, relieving the unnatural strain, and restoring its vitality.

"I had a very bad case of heart trouble. For six months I could not work. Last July I was plowing corn and feeling bad all day; in the afternoon in plowing one row I had to lay down, or fall down, three times. My heart throbbed as though it would burst through, and I had difficulty in getting my breath. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and before I had used half of it I could lay down and sleep all night. Previously I had to get up from five to ten times a night. I have taken several bottles, and my heart is as regular as clock work. I feel like a new man, and can work considerable for an old man, 84½ years old."

H. D. McGILL, Frost, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

August Lippincott's Magazine.

The MAGAZINE'S leading feature is an always-first-class novelette. This possesses all a novel's best points so condensed as to omit tiresome explanations and descriptions leaving a well covered kernel to delight the palate. "Her First Elopement" is by "Clara Bartram"—so called—and supposed by those who know to be an alias for a prominent writer who is on intimate terms with New York fashionables. This is a rattling good tale of Newport with its world-renowned yachts and its lovely women. How, or why, or with whom "Her First Elopement" comes off it seems hardly fair to reveal. But for piquant situations, sparkling dialogue, and an altogether clever handling of a lively, ingenious plot the author merits warmest congratulations, which she should share with the magazine which was so fortunate as to be the medium of the story's presenting.

Prince Vladimir Vaniatsky writes of American and English people at Bombay in "The Madness of Sari."

Mother's Ear

A WORD IF MOTHER'S EAR; WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A summer story by Anne O'Hagan is called "Lady Alice at Ile d'Ete." This hits the weakness of Americans for titled personages and deals with the theft of some jewels on an island off the Main coast. The ice-bound shores of Labrador bespeak interest in "Deborah of Fort Yaivik." The heroine is made of the stern stuff that counts no effort too great to rescue the man she loves. It author is Mary Bourchier Sanford. Arthur Hendric Vandenberg's story of a land-deal is entitled "A Boom in Reality." How a journalist gets the best of a real estate broker and overreaches himself is amusingly told. Though Gay Bently Wuerpel's contribution, called "Who Killed the Heifer?" opens with a death, it quickly developes into a sprightly story of the unselfish arrangements a man makes for a successor to himself in the affections of his wife.

One of Agnes Reppler's bright, clear-cut papers is published under the title of "The Album Amicorum."

August verse is pleantful and up to the usual high standard.

The "Walnuts and Wine" vintage is spicy and witty.

How to be Lightning Proof

This is the season of danger from lightning. The Scientific American says if you are afraid of lightning, here is a safe guard to remember: Simply put on your gum shoes or rubbers and then stand up so your clothes won't touch anything. Whether you are indoors or out of doors you are perfectly safe, for rubber is a non-conductor, and you are perfectly insulated. This is worth remembering.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting what are practically stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These are practically indestructible, and to give the foot a firm hold even on the most slippery surface.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have nown F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.

The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit *both* California and *Oregon* or Washington, the cost is slightly more.

These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.

In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.

If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.

From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.

If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.

Send Colorado / California booklet and rates.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Leave about_____

Destination_____

Address
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass. Traf. Mgr., Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Rock Island System — SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — EL PASO ROUTE

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30	12	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	‡ 2 00	† 5 25
Klines Grove	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 08	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg				
Espy Ferry	.....	R10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick				
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny				
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 39	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 51	3 43	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre....Leave	† 7 15	‡10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua				
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Nescopeck				
Creasy	8 18	†11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg	8 31	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg				
Catawissa	8 40	11 53	4 18	7 32
Roaring Creek	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville				
Kipps Run	† 9 03	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"R" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1., 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11.30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a m 12.20, 7.09, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.09, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	OCEAN CITY
5:00 a. m. Exp	3:40 p. m. Exp.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	8:40 a. m. Ex
7:00 a m. $1 Exc	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	1:50 p. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:40 p. m Exp.	4:20 p. m. Ex.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
1:00 p. m. Exp.	CAPE MAY	SEA ISLE CITY
1:30 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
2:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
3:00 p. m Exp.	1:40 p. m. Exp.	1:50 p.m. Ex
3:40 p. m. Exp. (60 minutes)	4:15 a. m. Exp. (90 minutes)	4:30 p. m. Ex.
4:01 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:30 p. m. Lcl.	7:00 a m $1 Ex
7:00 a. m. $1 Exc	7:15 p. m. Exp.	9:15 a. m. Ex.
7:30 a. m. $1 Exc	CAPE MAY	5:00 p. m. Lcl
8:00 a. m. Exp.	7:00 a. m. $1 Exc.	
8:30 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
11:20 p m. Exp.		
4:45 p. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	10 45	10 00	1.50	4. 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	[2 01	[5 37
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	6 [illegible]
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 23	6 [illegible]
Rupert	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 29	6
Bloomsburg	[illegible]	10 41	2 35	6
Espy	7 3	0 48	2 40	6 1[illegible]
Lime Ridge	7 44	10 54	12 46	6 2
Willow Grove	17 46	10 57	12 5	6 2[illegible]
Briarcreek	[illegible]	10 59	12 53	6 2[illegible]
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 58	6 28
Beach Haven	8 05	[illegible]11 12	3 03	6 31
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	16 [illegible]
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 [illegible]
Hunlock's	8 33	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 38	11 44	7 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 28
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 36	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 40	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 0[illegible]
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 08	7 48
Shickshinny	8 01	[illegible]11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	[illegible]8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove	[illegible]8 36	12 05	[illegible]3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 56
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 56	9 36
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 42
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52
Zaners	f. 40	f3 17	6 57
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13
Edsons	10 01	f3 37	7 17
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 26
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Central	8 54	10 51	4 38	7 05	11 45
Laubachs	8 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	8 12	11 06	4 52	7 22	12 05
Edsons	f8 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 [illegible]
Benton	8 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	8 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f8 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	8 39	11 [illegible]	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	8 50	11 4[illegible]	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	8 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 51	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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12-16-1y

LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,	F. G. Yorks,	Frank Ikeler,	Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin,	Fred Ikeler,	Geo. S. Robbins,	S. C. Creasy,
J. M. Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JOHN B. RAND,
of Westmoreland County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. H. BERRY,
of Delaware County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHAS. L. POHE,
of Catawissa.

JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN

HARRY B. CREASY.

BAD RUM AND NO RUM.

It is a humiliating condition when the State Food Commissioner has to appeal to the public to refrain from drinking liquor, not on the broad ground of total abstinence; but because he has discovered that great quantities have been sold and are being sold which are so adulterated as to be poisonous. He found a bad condition of affairs and undertook to bring offenders to justice, but discovered through a decision of the Supreme Court that he had no power in the premises and that his activities must be confined to food and milk. The Legislature is expected to remedy this matter two years hence.

It ought not to be necessary at this time to send out any warning on the subject of intoxicating liquors, whether pure or adulterated. The man who at this season indulges even moderately in alcoholic stimulants is unwise, while those who go beyond such limits are taking great risks. There are some—and they are very few, being mostly invalids or the aged—who are actually benefited by alcoholic stimulant. There are many who indulge with great moderation and with little if any unfavorable result. If we can believe the physicians, most of those who drink at all are injuriously affected, though it may take many years before the damage to vital organs is discovered. We are not discussing the question of temperance or total abstinence, but giving some undoubted facts.

But, no matter what the ordinary custom, it is certain that in the heated term, the man who introduces alcohol into his stomach is not only making himself more uncomfortable than before, but is taking the risk of permanent injury to his vitality. Soon after drinking a perspiration is apt to give a rather pleasant effect, which soon passes away and a re-action sets in. The unfortunate custom is then to take another drink and another until the subject is ready for sunstroke prostration, and perhaps lays the foundation for a serious acute attack in the near future or possibly a chronic disease.

The only safe way in these days is to drink nothing intoxicating, to take plenty of water if it be pure and cool, but to avoid ice water. In these days physicians are laying much stress on the fact that most persons do not drink enough water to satisfy the system. The human body is more than three-fourths water, and as there is constant waste, especially in hot weather, frequent replenishment is necessary. We note one of the great physicians of the country saying that most kidney and alimentary troubles are due to a lack of drinking enough pure cool water; that they are generally benefited when such water is used, and that alcohol is under such circumstances almost invariably a poison.

The Japanese have a proverb to the effect that a man takes a drink then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man. It is worth pondering over during this weather.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 5, 1905.
To Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the instructions of the Democratic State Committee and as required by Rule VI., of the rules governing the Democratic Organization of the State, notice is hereby given that the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which met on the 24th day of May last, will reconvene at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Board of Trade rooms on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905,

for the purpose of placing in nomination

One candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before it, in the interest and welfare of the Democratic Party.

P. G. MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

By the bursting of a boiler of the U. S. gunboat Bennington at San Diego, California, on Friday fifty-six men were killed, fifty-four wounded, and twenty-five are missing. Some of the survivors say that it has been the talk of the ship for the past six months that the boilers were defective. There was carelessness somewhere.

Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the combful? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Hair Vigor

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. Lounsbee, Lindsay, Cal.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Thin Hair

AN UNLIMITED POWER.

"With the formation of the American Beef Trust a few years ago, the whole vast produce trade of the country suddenly found itself confronted by a condition under which an irresponsible and intangible power was able to assess whatever charges it pleased for a service once performed free," says Charles E Russell in the first installment of "The Greatest Trust in the World," "Everybody's Magazine for February." "The Trust steadily adjusted the screw on the railroads and squeezed out an enormous and wholly fraudulent tribute. The refrigerator-car charges began to assume extraordinary proportions. On a carload of fruit from Michigan to Chicago, for instance, the Trust's exactions were often as great as the total freight bill. Operations were extended in all directions. It compelled the railroads to do its bidding in all particulars. It blacklisted dealers that complained. It compelled the shipment in its own cars and at its own rates of products that might have easily gone in ordinary cars. It compelled the railroads to pay mileage rates for hauling its cars, whether the cars were full or empty. It multiplied its cars, its lines, and its operations. It went into poultry, live and dressed, and absorbed that market. It began to tamper with the trade in dairy products. Wherever its operations extended, the consumer began at once to feel the baleful influence of its presence: the producer became the victim of an elaborate and perfect system by which he was alternately encouraged to extensive production and confronted with ruin by an arbitrary and a forced reduction of prices.

"Under this system, which, of course, took advantage of and shaped itself by the aid of natural conditions, agricultural industries greatly changed. A large part of the middle West ceased to be a corn selling and became a corn-feeding region. Cattle fattening became the principal interest. Almost every farmer became a borrower at his local bank to carry on these operations. For a few years the business thrived, the profits were good. Then the Trust arbitrarily forced down the price of cattle; thousands of stockmen were ruined, banks failed, farm mortgages multiplied, and a blight fell upon the whole cattle-raising region."

LIABILITY OF AUTO DRIVERS.

Automobilists are liable under the law for damages which may result from runaways caused by horses becoming frightened at their machines. So declares the Indiana Supreme Court. A case appealed to that tribunal was decided a few days ago and judgment of the lower court awarding damages to a man who had been injured in a runaway was affirmed. This is the way the court puts it and it is interesting to automobilists generally because the courts of one State are governed by decisions of the higher courts of other States:

"It cannot be said as matter of law that appellants were guilty of negligence for using an automobile in a public highway. The law does not denounce motor carriages, as such, on the public ways. For as long as they are constructed and propelled in a manner consistent with the use of the highways and are calculated to subserve the public as a beneficial means of transportation with reasonable safety to travelers by ordinary modes they have an equal right with other vehicles in common use to occupy the streets and roads. Because novel and unusual in appearance and for that reason likely to frighten horses unaccustomed to see them is no reason for prohibiting their use. But appellants, in operating on the highway a novel wheeled conveyance of uncommon appearance and noise owed to the plaintiff and other travelers the duty to carefully control and drive the same along so as to avoid causing needless injury. This duty required appellants to take into account the character of their machine, its general appearance, the loud puffing noise sent forth while going, its new use in the vicinity and its tendency to frighten horses. When the defendants saw that plaintiff's horse had become frightened at the rapid approach of the strange, noisy carriage, and that the plaintiff was in danger, which was reasonably certain to increase by the nearer approach of the motor, and from which it was plain he could not extricate himself except by defendant stopping or slowing down until plaintiff could reach the cross street, it was the highest moral, as well as legal, duty of the defendants to stop and remove the plaintiff's peril."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TIPS.

Year after year the custom of "tips" is discussed in the newspapers, and talked about by everybody who is subjected to this system of extortion, and yet year after year the practice seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. It is a custom with discriminations that are hard to explain. A "tip" is defined to be a gift bestowed upon one who has rendered a service, and is in addition to the regular price charged for such service. In certain lines the tip is not only expected, but if not given is demanded, if not in words, by actions. One goes to a city hotel or a summer resort, where he is charged a high price for board and room. He will soon find that if he wants a good seat in the dining room he must fee the head waiter. If he wants his meals served satisfactorily he must tip the waiter and he will probably be given a different table each meal so that all the waiters may get a crack at his purse. He goes into the barber shop where the price of a shave is twenty cents, and is expected to throw in an extra dime to the employee who shaves him. He rides in a parlor car, and is considered mean if he does not hand a dime or a quarter as he gets off, to the porter who has rendered no service to him whatever except to sell him his ticket. Where extra service of any sort is rendered, it is perfectly proper to pay for it: we are speaking only of the ordinary services which are supposed to be included in the charges made.

Why is it that the employees of hotels, railroads, barber shops, restaurants, etc., are given tips while no one ever thinks of paying a store clerk an extra fee? It is because the wealthy classes, mostly those who have acquired it suddenly, are fond of displaying their money and use it in the expectation that they will thus cut a wider swathe, and so have established a custom which makes it almost impossible to get any attention or assistance from the classes named without paying extra for it. That this is all wrong everybody admits, and yet everybody goes on doing it because they can't help themselves. It is only a system of graft on a small scale, to get money from others which has not been earned. And the whole country seems to be so permeated with graft on stupendous scales that it can scarcely be hoped that the comparatively insignificant matter of tips will ever be obliterated from the list of schemes whereby certain classes are continually getting something for nothing.

Mrs. Jemima P. Brittain.

Mrs. Jemima P. Brittain, relict of the late Rev. Alem Brittain, died at her home on First street last week Wednesday night, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Last November she injured her hip bone by a fall, and has been an invalid ever since. She was a most estimable christian lady. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon in the M. E. church, and besides many relatives and friends it was attended by twelve Methodist ministers. The remains were taken to Berwick for burial.

Millville Trolley.

Work on this line is being rapidly pushed, and contractor Regan expects to have the track laid in two months. If all goes well, the road will be carrying passengers by fair time, but it will keep them hustling to do it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi fa issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of land situate on the north westerly corner of Fairview avenue and Mercer street in Michael's addition to the Borough of West Berwick, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the east by Mercer street, on the south by Fairview avenue and on the north by Brittain street, being forty five feet in width and one hundred and sixty feet in depth, containing 7200 square feet of land and being numbered and designated as lot No. 234 Michael's addition to West Berwick, Pennsylvania, whereon is erected a small

FRAME BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of D. A. Michael vs. J. E. Merrell and to be sold as the property of J. E. Merrell.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

CHAS. C. EVANS, Atty.

Townsend's

All Straw Hats

1/2 PRICE

3.00	Straws	1.50
2.00	"	1.00
1.00	"	.50
.50	"	.25
.25	"	.15

TOWNSEND'S

A Chance Today at More Wash Dress Stuffs.

25c. Dress Ginghams at 15c.
Mostly stripes, but a few plaids in the lot. Some Scotch Zephyrs among them.

25c. Organdies at 19c.
12½c. Organdies at 8c.
Pretty as the flowers they are so full of. They make the daintiest of frocks, and at these prices should move out in a jiffy.

20c. Mohair Lustre at 15c.
For Dresses and Waists, one of the best wool stuffs we've had all season.

25c. Silk Gauze at 18c.
15c. Silk Gauze at 12½c
We will have to give first place for coolness to the flimsy stuff. Mighty pretty, too. Both dotted and plain.

15c. Cotton Taffeta 12c.
15c. Mousaline 12c.
Both in cool, soft colors, the kind that are serviceable. Plenty, if you come early.

25c. India Linens, 18c.
It is 36 inches wide and worth the 25c. we usually get. It is, in fact, of extra quality.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Sells & Down's circus today.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Celery and endive plants at Jos. Garrison's, Fifth Street. 2t.

The Normal Catalogue which is now being printed at this office will be completed next week.

An old resident of Danville says that prior to 1863 that town had 164 licensed saloons and hotels.

The Bloomsburg base ball team was defeated by Milton on the Normal grounds last Thursday by a score of 5—2.

Vanity Fair, March and Two-step by Chas. P. Elwell, on sale at all music stores. Second edition, 25 cents. tf.

The farm house of E. J. Beyer in Valley township, Montour county, was totally destroyed by fire, with all the contents, on Saturday morning.

The Good Will Fire Company will hold a festival at their hose house, corner of Main and West streets on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

H. G. Supplee has let the contract for the erection of a large warehouse for farm machinery, to W. G. Rhodamoyer. It will be built on Market below the D. L. & W. railroad.

Nothing More Dangerous.

Than Cutting Corns. The Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn Pad cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Sold by all Druggists 25c. or by mail. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. 7 27 4t

A special session of Congress will be called to meet on November 11. New Panama Canal legislation will be asked for, and also anti-rebate legislation, and revision of the tariff.

A. G. Briggs has had his residence, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, thoroughly repainted in attractive colors. It is one of the pretty homes of that section of the town.

At a meeting of the School Board on Saturday evening the contract for painting the High School building was awarded to Scott & Penman, and J. W. Moyer got the contract for school supplies.

Chas. P. Elwell will continue to teach during the summer months. Instruction in pianoforte, violin, harmony and composition. Send for circular or call at 233 West Third street, Bloomsburg. tf

Wilson and Clara Yeager have sued the Borough of Berwick to recover $15,000 damages, for injuries alleged to been received by Mrs. Yeager by stepping into a manhole in front of Garrison Bros' store, last September.

The Liberty Fire Company will make some extensive improvements to their house on Leonard street soon. The cellar will be enlarged and fitted up for a kitchen, a bath room will be put in the building and steam heat installed.

Mrs. Cleveland has been at Eaglesmere for several weeks. Her daughter, Mrs. Samuel H. Harman, will join her this week, and they will remain at the Hotel Raymond during August. Mr. Harman will spend Sundays there.

All obstacles to the Mifflinville bridge are now removed. Monday was the last day for filing exceptions to the report of viewers but none were filed, and the report will be confirmed by the Dauphin County Court, and then the contract will be let after bids are in.

The excursion to Eaglesmere over the Reading road on Tuesday was a great success. The number of tickets sold here was 286, and at Danville 156. Many more were taken on at other points between here and West Milton. The train reached here soon after 10 o'clock in the evening.

During the recent encampment of the National Guard at Mount Gretna J. H. Johnson, of Bloomsburg, and Oscar Burdick, of Scranton, members of Co. F, were declared the best drilled men in the 885 members of the 12th Regiment, and because of this fact were made orderlies to Col. Clement.

All kinds of weather are being served up nowadays. Last week Tuesday we were smothering with the thermometer at 97 degrees. This week Tuesday it stood at 62 in the morning, and Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock it it was 4 degrees lower. Fifty-eight degrees is a pretty low temperature for July 25th.

A drunken man was found by Abott McKelvy on Saturday night lying across the Pennsylvania tracks a short distance below East Bloom station. Abbott summoned aid and the man was removed only a few moments before a freight train passed. But for this timely discovery the man would have been killed.

The cars on the Danville & Bloomsburg trolley line were brightly illuminated with colored lights on Monday night, and it required two trips for two cars to carry all the people who had bought tickets for the ride which was given fof the benifit of the Pine Street Luthern Church. It is said that 400 people made the round trip. On reaching Bloomsburg the cars went around the loop and directly back to Danville.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 7-27 4t

J. B. McHenry & Son of Benton are making improvements in the office of the McHenry House. The front and side of the office which were of siding have been torn out and in their place will be two large heavy plate windows one 6x9 feet, the other 6x7 feet, with the door in between them, facing Center street. The painters are completing their work of painting the large hostelry, the colors being white, with green blinds.

The Millville Telephone company which has maintained a line about town and to Iola for several years, has been making arrangements to extend its service. It will be connected with the Bell lines so that subscribers can talk through the Bloomsburg exchange. There are now about thirty subscribers from Eyersgrove to Iola, with a nominal charge of five cents for all messages through the Bloomsburg exchange. It is hoped to increase the number of subscribers so as to establish an exchange at Millville in the near future.—*Tablet.*

An inoffensive old man was beaten to death in London, by a mob, the other day. He was suspected of an impropriety towards a child in Victoria Park, but went before a magistrate and quickly and completely established his innocence. He was discharged, only to be set upon and murdered. Not an arrest has been made. He was a dock laborer, without influential friends. English newspapers are fond of displaying sensational headlines over the news of an American lynching, but no American mob ever committed a more brutal and cowardly crime than that in England's capital last Thursday.

Your glasses may be partly right, and proportionately helpful; but if they are not entirely right you are not getting all of the benefit you should. ONLY medical eye specialists can determine exactly what lenses are needed. **Henry W. Champlin, M. D., OCULIST,**

TO FIGHT BEEF TRUST.

Commissioner Warren Will Order Criminal Prosecutions.

Declares That Meats Imported Into the State Are "Doctored" In Violation of Pure Food Laws.

Criminal prosecutions of Pennsylvania representatives of the beef trust are about to be instituted by Dr. B. H. Warren, state dairy and food commissioner.

The charges upon which prosecutions are to be based are that meats sold in this state by the trust are doctored in these ways: Colored by washing with poisonous coal tar dyes; dipped in formaldehyde solution; dusted with powder containing sulphites, and washed with powdered boracic acid solutions.

Politicians of state and national prominence have sought to hold up these prosecutions, and have gone to the length of making threats that political vengeance would be visited upon the commissioner and his agents if the cases were pressed.

In letters written to his office in Harrisburg Dr. Warren has given instructions that no attention is to be paid to these threats, and that the prosecutions are to be pushed vigorously and to the limit of the commission's resources.

Samples upon which the cases are to be made were bought principally in the counties of Dauphin, Allegheny, Huntingdon, Philadelphia and Lycoming. It has been decided that the first prosecutions shall be made in Harrisburg.

The samples taken include meats shipped into the state by Armour & Co., the Schwarschild-Sulzberger company, the Swift company, Nelson, Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing company and the Hammond company.

Dr. Warren was seen on Monday on his way through Harrisburg from Portland Ore., to his home in West Chester. He was surprised that any inkling of his plan to fight the beef trust has gotten out.

"It is true that the prosecutions are about to be started," said Dr. Warren, "and they will be pushed to the limit." Complaints have been numerous concerning the quality of meat that has been shipped in Pennsylvania from the West, and many agents and chemists report that the complaints are well founded.

"The pure food law will be enforced against wealthy and powerful violators with as much zeal as would be shown in the prosecution of any other criminal. Neither fear nor favor will sway the conduct of these cases."

Mrs. W. O. Holmes was seriously bruised by a fall down the steps leading to S. C. Creasy's cottage at Arbutus Park on Friday night. A masquerade party had been held at the cottage, and as she was leaving she caught her heel on the top step and fell to the platform below. Her face and limbs were much bruised, but no bones were broken and she is recovering.

The resolution adopted by Town Council to the effect that unless some definite action is taken by some outside parties in relation to the Fifth street sewer, by August 4, the matter will not again be taken up this year, is hardly a fair way to dispose of the subject. The council is elected to care for the interests of the community, and if they really want the sewer, and they say they do, the only way to do is to cooperate with those who are trying to get it, and to keep on cooperating until the sewer is accomplished. For the council to fix a date, and then resolve that they will hear nothing further on a given subject during the year, is a most remarkable and unusual procedure.

No Examination Required

The Bloomsburg Normal School is so well known throughout the country that its graduates are admitted to most any college on certificate, without examination. Recently a student entered a college in California in that way, and yesterday Edward Elwell received notice that he was registered at Trinity College, Hartford, and would be accepted without examination. Nearly every college in Pennsylvania has been doing this for some years. The college preparation here is considered among the best in the land.

President Will Visit Wilkesbarre Aug. 10.

President Roosevelt has agreed to deliver an address at the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, on August 10th, at Wilkes-barre. Delegates from all over the United States are expected to be in attendance at the convention, and an interesting program has been prepared for President's Day, August 10th.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

PURELY PERSONAL

Miss Lilla Sloan is at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. White went to Atlantic City on Monday.

Mrs. F. G. Yorks will spend next month at Ocean Grove.

Dr. H. V. Hower of Mifflinville was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colley are spending a few days in New York.

Rev. R. S. Nichols expects to spend two weeks of August in New England.

Walter S. Brooke went to Secane, Pa., on Saturday to visit his grandfather, Richard Stiles.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown have been visiting relatives at Blairsville, N. J. during the past week.

Mrs. S. F. Peacock and daughters, and Mrs. H. G. Eshleman and daughters are at Wildwood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelchner of Philadelphia have been visiting the former's parents the past week.

Grange Picnic, Zaners Station August 9.

Prominent Speakers and Good Music.

Pomona Grange No. 5, P. of H. will hold its third annual picnic in Whitenight's grove, near Zaner's station, on Wednesday, August 9th and, if the weather should prove stormy, will be held the following day. The speakers of the day are: John G. McHenry Esq., of Benton; Hon. Wm. T. Creasy of Catawissa and Edward B. Dorsett Esq., of Tioga county. These men are all able speakers and will talk upon subjects that are of vital interest to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject assigned to Mr. McHenry is: "The Opportunities of the American Farmer."

The Orangeville band will be present and enliven the occasion with excellent music, and recitations by an elocutionist. This picnic, since it was started three years ago, has grown steadily and is the real farmers' picnic of Columbia county, and should have the support of every tiller of the soil.

Whitenight's grove, in which the picnic is held, is a beautiful grove and is improved by a large auditorium, speakers' stand, seats, tables, etc. Refreshments of all kinds will be sold on the grounds.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds have been placed on record since those last published:

Wm. E. Kreamer and wife to Elias Hendershott for property in Jerseytown.

B. G. Keller and wife to B. S. Keller for land in Benton. Consideration $100.

I. L. Edwards and wife to Mary E. Keller for land in Benton. Consideration $100.

W. E. Williams and wife to Clara B. Fairchild for land in West Berwick. Consideration $60.

Hannah M. Williams to Clara B. Fairchild for land in West Berwick. Consideration $120.

Mary E. Strause to F. W. Lukins and Emma Lukins for property in Catawissa. Consideration $800.

Thornton Watts and wife to Lloyd Watts, for land in Pine township. Consideration $800.

Berwick Land Improvement Co., to Andro Dunfrak for land in West Berwick. Consideration $350.

Thomas B. Miller and wife to Harry W. Johnson for property on East Third street, Bloomsburg. Consideration $2600.

Work on Berwick Bridge.

C. H. Reimard who has the substructure contract for the Berwick bridge has begun work with a force of twenty men. His tools have arrived and the shanties for the men are built.

Col. Lamont Dead.

Col. Daniel S Lamont, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's cabinet, died on Sunday, at his country residence in Millbrook, N. Y.

New Series

The Industrial Building and Loan Association of Bloomsburg has matured its sixth series, again demonstrating to its share holders that it is now on economical lines thus making it possible for home seekers to own their own properties and stop paying rent. For the small investor it is a profitable way to accumulate his savings.

Another series will be opened August 1st.

Shares may be applied for at the office of the Secretary, Wirt Building.

A. N. Yost, Secretary.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

Reduced to 20 Cents Yard

For all Eoliennes, Sousettes, Japan Cloths, Champaign Suitings, Leno Effects, Brocaded Effects and Iris Cloths that sold at 20 and 28 cents now only 20c yard.

COUNTERPANE VALUES.

85c. A Hemmed Crochet quilt ready for use, size 72x 80 in.

1.25 A Crochet Quilt size 75x85 in. Special value.

2.25 A Satin Marseilles Quilt, size 76x89 inches. A beauty.

3.35 A Fringed Satin Quilt, cut corners, Size 86x99 inches.

1.00 A Crochet Quilt, 73x82 in. ready for use, hemmed. Choice patterns.

1.50 Crochet Quilts are hemmed and laundried, size 72x87 in.

2.00 Fringed, colored Crochet Quilt. Light blue and light pink, size 80x95 in.

Considering the way cotton is soaring upwards these Quilts at prices named are fully 25 per cent. of a saving by buying now.

Ladies' lace hose 25c, 50c.
Ladies' vests 10, 15, 25c.
Ladies' knit skirts 25c.
Ladies' knit drawers 25, 50

CORDED WASH SILKS.

Regular 37½c goods to close at 25c. yd.
50c. Kimonas made of fine Lawn.

TURKISH TOWELS.

Bleached and unbleached ready for use at 15, 25 and 30 cents.

88c TRIMMED HATS.

Clearing the Millinery of all trimmed hats, 10 hats at 88c., worth double and more.
All wash suits at a big reduction in price.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

PHOTOS

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

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We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and **TRADE-MARKS** write to

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Opposite U. S. Patent Office

WASHINGTON D. C.

A NEW RACE DISCOVERED

Do not Sleep in Huts, But on Straw; on Bare Ground.

STRINGENT TRIBAL LAWS

Tribe Hitherto Unknown on Australian Coast Who Were Astonished at Appearance of White Explorers—Modes of Living—Language of the People.

Dr. Roth, the Queensland protector of aborigines, who is familiar with aboriginal life and character, and Charles Hedley, the conchologist of the Sydney Museum, have ascertained the existence in the far north of a people who had never previously seen a white man, a fact which shows that the days of Australian exploration are not yet at an end.

They were making a scientific tour of the Gulf of Carpentaria and of the Wellesley archipelago at the southern end of the gulf. Mornington Island, which has an area of ten by forty miles, was discovered by Capt. Matthew Flinders in 1802, while surveying and mapping out the gulf, but he does not appear to have landed on it. Since that time the island has been known only by name. It is not an inviting place for the settler, the soil being poor, with extensive tracts of marshy country. There is plenty of bush and coarse forest, and this affords shelter to large numbers of kangaroos and other animals, which furnish a plentiful supply of food for the islanders.

Dr. Roth and Mr. Hedley experienced no difficulty in effecting a landing and found the islanders, scientifically speaking, an interesting people, their modes of living and general characteristics showing that they had been separated from the mainland natives for many generations. With one exception, an aboriginal who had visited the shores of the gulf, none of the islanders had ever seen a white man, and the use of clothing, however scanty, was unknown to both sexes alike. The visitors, together with some "tame" blacks—that is, natives who have been educated at the mission station in northern Queensland and elsewhere—remained on the island three days, employing the "tame" blacks as guides and scouts, and it was speedily discovered that the latter could converse in a fashion with the islanders, whose language was a dialectical version of that of the gulf natives. Great caution had to be observed by the visitors, who were always armed, the islanders having spears and a few boomerangs, but always running away as the white men advanced.

At last, however, a couple of the islanders were induced to make friends with the two explorers, whom they regarded with a stolid gaze, as if their unexpected appearance was an everyday occurrence.

Their assumed apathy vanished the moment that Dr. Roth and Mr. Hedley lighted their pipes. They stared in bewilderment and, according to the "tame" boys, declared that the white men were burning their mouths. They were equally astonished when a match was used for lighting a fire and a "billy" employed for boiling water. Mr. Hedley distributed among them a number of penny whistles which he had brought from Sydney and soon the bush began to be filled with sounds to which it had previously been a stranger.

The islanders, who form a race new to ethnologists, are supposed to be a retrograde type or else a more primitive type than the ordinary Australian aboriginal. They do not make huts as do the natives on the mainland, but simply collect heaps of grass and sleep on the bare ground to the leeward of them. Articles which have to be carried from one place to another are wrapped in bark, the use of baskets being unknown, as is that of canoes, the water craft employed being rudely constructed rafts, consisting each of a couple of logs with some light weed, propelled by branches as paddles. Compared with the natives on the mainland, the islanders seemed far behind in a knowledge of even the rudest aboriginal appliances. They have, however, a stringent system of tribal classification, intended to represent different degrees of relationship and to assist in preventing too close intermarriage. — Chicago Chronicle.

Vain Man.

Mr. Hayseed—There ain't nothin' het Si Peters loves more'n newspaper notoriety.

Mrs. Hayseed—What's he bin a-doin' now?

Mr. Hayseed—Paintin' his barn agin, an' there ain't no occasion fur it, 'cept tew git his name in the paper—Philadelphia Press.

Methodical.

"I hope Josh will turn out to be neat and systematic," said Mrs. Cornossel.

"I reckon he will," answered her husband. "There couldn't be anything neater or more systematic than the letters he sends home sayin' he needs money."—Washington Star.

Kansas harvests more wheat than any other State in the Union. In its wheat belt of thirty counties not one county raises less than 1,000,000 bushels. Sumner County has a record of 6,812,102 bushels.

A press clipping bureau in Geneva, Switzerland, forwarded to King Peter of Servia the other day five folio volumes containing 20,000 newspaper articles relating to himself.

PARISIAN TEA ROOMS.

Where Smartly Gowned Women Pass a Winter's Afternoon.

For the ordinary person, who is not given over heart and soul either to milliners or to museums, who does not conceive Paris to be solely the apotheosis either of chiffon or of culture, perhaps the most perfect consolation to be found in winter is in the tea rooms. All the more important hotels boast a tea room, that of the Elysee Palace being notable for its elegance and enormous extent. Almost the whole of the ground floor of this great caravansary is set with tea tables arranged among a forest of palms and exotic plants.

An agreeable orchestra discourses light music, which invariably includes, with thoughtful regard for the American clientele, one or two American numbers—that is to say, a coon song and a Sousa march. Everywhere the Old World conception of what Americans value in art is as painful to our vanity as it is contrary to the truth.

One would believe that literally tout le monde goes to the Elysee Palace for tea, such crowds of well-turned-out men and women gather there. But this is cosmopolis, and it is to a smaller, less ornate resort that the vraie Parisienne will conduct you—to Columbin's, a patisserie just off the Rue de Rivoli. Ravishing toilettes, beauties that, after the French fashion, are often both fearfully and wonderfully made, personages distinguished in the social world—all this is to be seen at Columbin's under conditions of a peculiar sort of intimacy.—Harper's Bazar.

Various Items.

Australia has the largest duck farm and the largest incubator in the world. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 ducks' eggs and 14,800 hens' eggs.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Willie Harlow, 13 years old, who lives about two miles from Perryville, is one of the most enterprising little fellows we have heard of for some time. Since the rabbit season opened up this fall he has killed 93 cottontails and has walked to Harrodsburg twice a week and sold them at 8 1-2 cents each.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat.

The fact that rats play an important part in the spread of disease, more especially the plague, has induced the port sanitary authority on the Thames to attempt the extermination of rats in the docks. During the last month nearly 6,000 rats have been destroyed and their bodies burned in ships' furnaces. From the beginning of the year to the end of September nearly 60,000 were killed. The total for last year reached 185,982, and the number destroyed up to date has been 249,718.—London Times.

Instead of having to carry about with him his pair of old slippers if he is to have solid comfort at night, the traveler may in the near future find that hotels will supply him with a new pair made from leather paper, manufactured in Dessau, Germany. These are not only serviceable and handsome, being made in a variety of colors, but are also to be recommended from the hygienic standpoint. Dr. F. Parke, of Offenbach, testifies to their value to the traveler. He objects to the inclusion of old and dirty slippers in one's traveling outfit, and thinks hotels will soon regularly provide for their vistors clean leather paper slippers. There will then be no danger of spoiling one's linens, and, moreover, infection will be guarded against.—Chicago Tribune.

An art benefaction of literally marvellous interest has just been made by Herr Basimer Siprio, for many years a resident of Milan, to the Pinacothek of Brera. The pictures included works of unquestionable authenticity by Fra Bartolomeo, Titian, Mantegua and Raphael. As if this list of great names, each of which stands for the foundation of a school or the opening of a new epoch in art, were not enough, there are, among the sixty-three pictures others attributed by the donor to men scarcely less illustrious, like Orcagua, Giorgione, Crivelli, Francia, Tiepolo, Del Piombo, Boccaccino, Giovenone and Volterra. The value of the authenticated works alone exceeds £30,000.—London Globe.

Field for Women in Japan.

The Japanese Government Railway Bureau proposes to employ young women to sell tickets at the central station at Yokohama, and if the innovation proves a success all the male ticket sellers on the government railways will be displaced by the other sex. At first sight the rapid manipulation of tickets seems to be an occupation for which feminine fingers are peculiarly suited, but there may be objections, and they will no doubt find adequate expression in this country should a similar proposal be made.—London Chronicle.

The Muzzle Velocity of Rifles.

The muzzle velocity per second of the rifles of the large countries are as follows: United States, Springfield 2,300; French, Lebel, 2,073; English, Le-Metford 2,000; Spanish, Mauer 2,388; Italian, Mannlicher Carcano 2,100; German, Mauser 2,034 feet. Sights on these are now graduated thus: United States, 2,000; France, 2,187; England, 2,800; Spain, 2,187; Italy, 2,100; Germany, 2,187 yards.

There are 5,000 negro farmers members of the Farmers' Impovement Society of Texas. They own 50,000 acres of land.

U.S. MONEY IN ALL LANDS

Its Uses are Varied, and Many Debts are Paid.

A SLAVERY FUND KEPT

It Settles Many Old Accounts in Remote Corners of the World—Contributions to the Expenses of the Family of Nations—Items of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Uncle Sam's money finds its way into many remote corners of the world, where it settles many odd accounts. This year's 'Book of Estimates,' for example, calls for $350 as our "annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangiers Light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange." As if we did not have criminals enough here, $5,000 is asked for the purpose of bringing home persons charged with crime—a sum annually appropriated. The African slave trade does not impress one as a living issue, and yet we appropriate the sum of $100 a year to meet the share of the United States in the expenses of the special bureau created under the Brussels agreement of 1890 for the repression of that trade and the restriction of the sale in a certain defined zone of firearms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors. This is cheap prohibition.

Schoolboys who rattle off "oblate spherod," as if that geometrical term settled the question of shape of the earth, forget it is a continued story, for which Uncle Sam contributes $1,500 towards each year's instalment. This is really for membership in an association of earth measurers, and is independent of the much larger sum which the Government, through its own bureaus, each year spends in that investigation. In fact, like any responsible citizen in private life, Uncle Sam has certain subscriptions to make of a public-spirited sort, in the family of the nations. He subscribes $2,300 a year towards an international bureau of weights and measures, and about half as much towards an international bureau at Brussels for the translation and publication of customs tariffs. He gives his share towards the Hague court, $1,250 a year—which is, by the way, the cost of the navy for just six and one-third minutes. The army, the navy, and pensions together, legitimate war expenses, consume every ninety seconds of the year, day and night, holidays and Sundays, a sum equalling, to quote the words of the "Book of Estimates," "the share of the United States in the expenses for the year 1903, of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, created under article 22 of the convention concluded at the Hague for the pacific settlement of international disputes." Let Congressmen rise to their feet and in solemn silence pass this appropriation! The court has already settled not a few important questions, some of the first of which got there by the insistence of the American Secretary of State.

Our membership fee in the International Prison Association is $2,000 a year. Samuel J. Barrows, an officer of the New York Prison Association, and formerly a congressman, is usually our commissioner to its annual meetings. We pay for keeping and feeding American prisoners in China, Korea, Siam, and Turkey, providing no more than fifty cents a day for each prisoner. We also hire a prison for American convicts in Turkey, and pay wages of keepers there. The wages of our prison-keepers in Korea are just $600 a year, but no doubt the incumbent of this strange office would hate worse to be dismissed than our ambassador at the Court of St. James. Some things come so cheap as to occasion wonder what we can get for the money. For example, this great republic annually lays down $25 toward the support of the Sumerset Hospital at Cape Town, "upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to its privileges." It is to be hoped that they do not fill a arge ward. If our subsidy bill accomplishes all that is intended, we may have to raise the contribution to $45. At Panama, on the same terms we pay $500 a year, but if we could insure ourselves sufficient hospital accommodations there for the next ten years at $50,000 a year, it might be a bargain.

Photographs 140 feet Under Ocean.

With the aid of a strong electric light Louis Bonton, of Paris, has succeeding in taking photographs 140 feet below the surface of the ocean. With improved apparatus he expects to be able to take pictures 300 feet below the surface, or 100 feet deeper than divers go.

An Exception.

"If everybody acted on my motto, 'Let well enough alone,' the world would be much happier."

"Make an exception of physicians. Half of them would starve."—Kansas City Journal.

Procrastination.

A new word has been installed in the Colombian vernacular. It is "Panamanana," and means putting off till to-morrow the canal that should be dug to-day.—Chicago Tribune.

Gone to the Bad.

"I believe Clarence and Algy are getting to be real wicked."

"Yes; I heard them talking about their big black pipes in the sassiest way imaginable."—Indianapolis Sun.

FORTUNE IN MAINE SKUNKS.

Worth Twice as Much in Market as the Honey Bee.

It will no doubt surprise many people who learn that the despised skunk is worth twice as much in Maine as is the much-admired honey bee, but such is the fact; and, counting things at their actual worth, the skunk is worth about as much as all the deer killed in Maine in a season. The skunk is valuable both for his fur and for the oil that is in him, and both the oil and the fur are in ever-increasing demand.

Fashion in furs regulates the price of skunk skins. Four years ago the coat of a dark skunk was worth from $2.50 to $3, and the demand exceeded the supply. Since then the muskrat has come into favor, and the price of skunk skins has fallen to about $2 for the best. When, however, there are a dozen fat skunks to be had on every acre of meadow land, when a hardwood club is the only weapon needed fo killing them, and when every fat skunk contains at least a quart of oil, worth $5 a gallon at wholesale, there is money in the business.

Most of the skunk pelts are shipped to a Philadelphia firm, where they are made up into furs for export to France and Germany, in which countries they pass as money skins. It is estimated that Maine's revenue from skunks amounts to $150,000 or $175,000 annually, which is double the sum derived from all the honey bees in the State, and certainly more than all the 8,000 deer shot are worth to the men who kill them. From 100,000 to 150,000 skunks are killed in Maine every fall.

The demand for oil is steadily increasing, and the price has advanced 50 cents to $1 a gallon within a year. The natives prize the oil for its virtues as a cure for rheumatism and stiff joints, and large quantities of it are bought by country traders and sent to druggists out of the State.

It is estimated that the annual production of skunk oil in Maine exceeds 25,000 gallons, and the quantity is increased by adulteration with the fatty oils obtained from hens and woodchucks, a deception which has proved most profitable to the skunk magnates.—Philadelphia Record.

A Happy Family.

G. W. Matthews, who was convicted of wife murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, which judgment and sentence has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, had a family reunion at the county jail to-day before being carried to the penitentiary, and had a picture of his children, grandchildren, and sons-in-law and daughters-in-law taken in a single group, and it did not include three or four sons and daughters and their families, living in the Territory and Arkansas.

The children in the group were the children of a former wife. He is seventy years old, and the wife for whose death he was convicted was only nineteen years old. His home was at Howland, but the tragedy occurred in this city a year ago. He fatally stabbed his victim with a pocketknife on a prominent thoroughfare. At the trial, while the jury was out, the mother of the woman he killed knelt in the courtroom and fervently prayed that the jury might not give him the death penalty, as she considered life imprisonment a greater punishment. —Dallas News.

An Up-to-Date Idea.

Many efforts have in recent years been made to aid the agricultural interest, but perhaps few have been more full of promise—at any rate so far as small cultivators are concerned—than a practical step which is being taken by the Great Western Railway Company in the direction of bringing producers and consumers into close touch, with the object of facilitating disposal of articles of general consumption, such as eggs, butter, poultry, vegetables, etc., with advantage alike to producer and consumer. The Great Western Company has done much in the matter of low rates for agricultural and dairy produce, but they are now preparing a pamphlet for public circulation and distribution containing a list of farmers and others residing in districts served by their system of railways from whom dairy, farm, and market garden produce can be obtained direct by the consumer. There are no doubt many agriculturists who will welcome the arrangement, and all that it is necessary for any one to do in order to get his name included in this pamphlet is to apply at the nearest Great Western station for a form which will be provided for the purpose.—The London Railway News.

Germany's Commercial Harbors.

In Germany commercial harbors and seaports are a matter for the state governments in which they are located to look after. This is, perhaps, not exactly the case in any other country formed by the union of a number of separate states.

Uncle Reuben Says.

"Dar' am one good thing about a lazy man, an' de world should gin him credit fur it. He nebber disappints de firemen by puttin' out de fire befo' de ingines git dar'."—Detroit Free Press.

Smallest Known Thing.

The atom of hydrogen is the smallest of the "ultimate atoms" of the chemists, but it is 1,780 times as large as the corpuscles which have recently been demonstrated as the elements of the atoms.

BOOZE OR MEDICINE?

Which will you have? If a woman suffering from one of the delicate ailments peculiar to your sex it will be well for you to know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only remedy advertised for such maladies which is absolutely free from intoxicating liquors and all other harmful agents. The good you feel from its use is not the delusive exhileration from a tippling beverage, from which the system reacts into a worse condition than before. It may be a little slower in manifesting its bracing and invigorating action, but its benefits are none the less positive and, best of all, they are *lasting*. It's an honest medicine—not a beverage.

"I have been taking your medicine for the last three weeks and can say I am gaining strength," writes Mrs. Seneth Kinny, of 605 East Madison Street, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. "I have been having very poor health all winter. I doctored with our family doctor but was relieved only while taking the medicine. I took Dr. Pierce's medicine several years ago. I knew it was good for any one suffering with female trouble. Have taken only one bottle and am gaining strength very fast. I could not eat nor sleep when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription.' Heart troubled me and I had cold and numb spells till my heart would almost stop beating. Have had one child since first taking your medicine. If I continue with your treatment am positive I will be cured."

Every suffering woman in this land should write to Dr. Pierce and learn how certainly he can help her to health and strength. It costs nothing to write and receive entirely free the advice of one of the most experienced physicians in this country. His great thousand-page book the Common Sense Medical Adviser, in stiff paper covers, will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps the bare cost of mailing; or, send 31 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

These ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago, have been much imitated but never equaled. They're made of purely vegetable, concentrated and refined medicinal principles, extracted from native American roots and plants. They speedily relieve and cure foul, torpid and deranged Stomachs, Livers and Bowels and their attendant distressful ailments. One or two a laxative, three or four a cathartic.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering his own remedy to you instead of this well-known preparation of Dr. Pierce.

Work Cure for Tramps.

The Good Results from Massachusetts Legislation Requiring Hobos to Work.

As the result of recent legislation in Massachusetts, making it the duty of the several cities and towns throughout the state to put tramps to work when found within their jurisdiction, the number of vagrants in that state has been reduced one-half. When the knowledge of that unfriendly legislation becomes more general throughout hobo cicles it is safe to say that the numer of tramps in Massachusetts will be still further reduced and if the law is rigorously carried out that they will disappear from the commonwealth altogetner. The standing objection to severe legislation against tramps is the fear that it may occasionally bear hardly upon some honest men seeking a job. The Massachusetts plan is not very obnoxious to such men if by error they are condemned under it. It gives them work and board and lodging for their work. This is infinitely more humane for honest men if a mistake is made than sending them for a term to the work house or county prison, as may be done under the usual provision of law. Tramps do not fear the workhouse, but they do fear work. A law providing work for the wandering unemployed may be a kindness to those really seeking employment, while it will drive the professional tramp and chronic vagrant out of the jurisdiction. In this state we nourish and cherish the tramp. The law for his alleged punishment operates mainly to insure him food and shelter when outdoor life is undesirable from his point of view. The law of 1879 in this state empowered a judge to send a tramp to jail for twelve months. The act of 1895 makes the penalty for vagrancy not more than six months. Both acts deal with the tramp evil altogether inadequately. The cure for tramp evil is work. This is demonstrated where ever it has been tried, and this state will not cease to be overrun and its country people annoyed by wandering tramps until the work remedy is applied here in all its wholesome and beneficent rigor.

The Lindsborg *Kan. News* tells about a girl that makes two bites out of a caramel in the presence of her beau, but who puts thirteen clothespins at once into her mouth on wash day.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

RAILROAD NOTES

Special Excursions and Reduced Rates.—Of Interest to our Many Readers.

SPECIAL SUNDAY EXCURSION TO the seashore via Pennsylvania Railroad. The next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate Sunday excursion for the present season from Lock Haven, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Dauphin and principal intermediate stations to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, will be run on July 30. Similar excursions will be run August 13 and 27.

Excursion tickets, good going and returning on regular trains within five days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 21

The August "Arena" contains a number of unusually strong papers on civic, political and economic subjects which will challenge the attention of thoughtful Americans. Mr. Blankenburg considers the recent revolution on the part of the people of Pennsylvania against the ring that has so long robbed and ruled the state. The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., of London, writes a graphic description of the parcels-post in Europe, in which he shows that Germany heads the nations in an efficient parcels-post, Great Britain coming second. The Hon. J. Warner Mills discusses "The Economic Struggle in Colorado." Eltweed Pomeroy makes a clear and admirable presentation of the merits of Direct-Legislation. Linton Satterthwait contributes "A Sane View of the Railroad Question." Folger Barker contributes a thoughtful paper on "What of the Italian Immigrant?" Among the papers of general interest is a delightful brief sketch of the popular New England humorous poet, Sam. Walter Foss, by the Rev. R. E. Bisbee. 'Garland in Ghost-Land," an extended study of Hamlin Garland's new psychical romance, written by the Editor, is also an interesting feature of this number. In it Mr. Flower gives some reminiscences of Mr. Garland's early investigations of psychical matters. "A Lawyer's View of the Divorce Question," by Ernest Dale Owen, a well-known Chicago lawyer and the son of the late philosopher Robert Dale Owen, is one of "The Arena's" best contributions to the divorce question from a liberal view-point. The editorial departments are especially strong. "The Arena" under the management of Albert Brandt is more than fulfilling its early promises.

The *Woman's Home Companion* for August, with its nine short stories, might well be called a fiction number were it not for the fact that there seems to be no diminution whatever in the quantity of other matter. Among the nine writers of the stories may be mentioned Morgan Robertson, Seumas Mac-Manus, Ella Higginson, Julia Truitt Bishop and Otho B. Senga. More particularly noteworthy of the special articles are "When the Tornado Goes Skylarking," with some striking photographs: "The Americanization of the Holy Land," also illustrated; "Notes from the Diary of an Employment Agent," "There Ought to Be a Law" and "The American Social Invasion of England." The pages devoted to fashions and to young people—the former by Grace Margaret Gould, the latter by "Aunt Janet"—are as many and as entertaining as usual. Mrs. Sangster, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Herrick are represented by their regular departments. There are two pages of the best cat-and-kitten pictures, all from photographs, that were ever published. Published by The Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Mark Twain has added two new maxims to the world's already valuable collection. They are as follows: "We ought never to do wrong when people are looking," and "No real gentleman will tell the naked truth in the presence of ladies."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A RICH PRIZE TO BE WON

Manchuria Coveted by Both Japan and Russia.

LAND OF MANY TONGUES

It is a Vast Fertile Country, Whose Mountains Are Full of Mineral Wealth.—Splendid Harbors.—The Present Chinese Imperial Dynasty is Manchurian.

Manchuria, the scene of the greater battles in the Eastern war as at present planned, is a mountainous province of the Chinese Empire as large as all our New England and Middle States, with Colorado thrown in. Its population is much less dense than that of our Eastern States or that of China proper. The latest estimates give it nearly the population of New York and Massachusetts combined—about 8,500,000.

The original Manchurians were not Chinese. They were a part of the "outside barbarian" world against which the Chinese built their great wall. The present Chinese imperial dynastyy, however, is Manchurian, coming from Mukden, the Manchu capital, where their dead ancestors are buried. Hence Mukden is a sacred city in the eyes of Chinese courtiers, and its capture by the Japs in the recent war had a corresponding political effect.

The Mancu language is employed in the Chinese court, but is not understood by the Chinese proper. When Manchuria was added to the empire it was under-populated, much as our country was by the Indians, and to fill it up the Chinese transplanted there Chinese Mahometans from Central Asia and other mixed peoples. For this reason the inhabitants of Manchuria are now of many races and tongues, a fact which makes it easier to hold them in subjection.

Newchwang, at the apex of the Gulf of Liaotung, is in about the latitude of New York City. Port Arthur is at the point of a long peninsula which divides the Gulf of Pechili from the Yellow Sea, and which is fancifully known as "The Regent's Sword." Its latitude is that of Baltimore.

The climate, however, seems to be more severe in Southern Manchuria than in New York and Baltimore. The presence of the vast mass of the Asian continent behind the Yellow Sea subjects the coast to blizzards from the west which make the winter bitter cold.

Russia has in Manchuria two claims—one good, the other good enough to bluff upon until is "called." She has a legal right under treaty with China to maintain her railroads in Manchuria and to keep troops there to guard the lines. Since the Boxer troubles, however, Russia has kept strong bodies of troops in towns that are nowhere near the railroads, practically occupying and controlling the whole country. It is this latter and wider occupations, permitted at the time as a supposed measure of safeguarding foreigners in China during the troubles, that Russia has promised again and again to end but has not ended.

Manchuria's possibilities may be compared roughly to those of our North Atlantic States. Its splendid wheat harvests call every year thousands of Chinese laborers northward and many of these remain. The mountains are full of mineral wealth, the fields are broad and fertile, the harbors excellent and commanding from the military point of view. Port Arthur commands Peking and the most populous provinces of China.

The people of China proper and of Manchuria have to a considerable extent swapped places. Hundreds of thousands of Manchus have gone south to become the warriors and the court dignitaries and the provincial governors of China. Most of the fine, tall handsome men whom in this country we have seen as representatives of the Chinese Empire have been of original Manchu stock. Meanwhile the active little Chinese of the more usual washee-washee type have swarmed over Manchuria doing most of its smaller retail trade just as the larger trade and commerce have been in Japanese hands, despite the Russian occupation.

Of late Russia has had its wanting eye upon Corea for a curious reason. The port of Masampho, at the extreme southern tip of Corea, is ice-free. Vladivostok, the original terminus of the Siberian Railroad, is closed by ice for months every winter. When they got Port Arthur the Russians at once abandoned work at Vladivostok, diverted the stream of emigration to Port Arthur and near the latter place planned the great new city of Dalny. Now it appears that Port Arthur itself is not wholly ice-free. Masampho is.

For hundreds of years the huge Northern Bear has been struggling to escape from the ice and snow that rim his birthplace. This is the secret of his activity in the Far East.

Total Length Submarine Cable.

There are 200,000 miles of submarine cables, enough to go eight times around the globe. Their cost was about $200,000,000. Their present value is $300,000,000. Deep-sea cables are a solid investment. The shortest cable is one-fourth mile in length; the longest is 15,000 miles. The total number is 1,700.

A curious phenomenon has been noticed in the tropics that can never be seen in higher latitudes. A mining shaft at Sombrero, Mexico, is almost exactly on the tropic of Cancer, and at noon on June 21 the sun shines to the bottom, lighting up the well for a vertical depth of 1,100 feet or more.

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY.

Difficulties Encountered in Building Trans-Siberian R.R.

The Siberian Railway is at once the longest and best known railroad in the world. Russia commenced to build her great railway early in the seventies. The work of construction was pushed with all possible despatch.

By the year 1877 the great line had been constructed as far as Orenburg. It was not until 1880, however, that the great bridge was completed over the Volga.

The section connecting the Volga and the Obi River basins was then begun. The first work on the real Transsiberian Railway was commenced May 9, 1891.

The difficulties encountered in building the great line have been enormous. There have been a number of rivers to be bridged each offering a problem of its own to the engineers.

Several of these streams have been a mile or more in width, with shores of shifting sand in the summer season and ice fields in the winter.

In addition there have been miles of hills which could only be passed by tunnelling. The greatest problem, however, has been presented by Lake Baikal, the Holy Sea of Siberia. It is 390 miles long and has an area of 15,000 square miles.

On all sides hills arise abruptly to a height of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet.

The depth of the lake, moreover, is so great that bridging is impossible.

The lake is also swept frequently by frightful storms. In order to obviate this difficulty it has been necessary to build a road around the lake a distance of more than a hundred miles.

This road in places has been cut through rock at enormous expense. The cost of this section alone is nearly $20,000,000. It will, besides, take four or five years to complete the line.

Mahometans and Dogs.

In Egypt dogs are never permitted to enter the dwelling of a Mahometan; and if one is found in a mosque he is immediately put to death.

In consequence of this excommunication from the society which this animal seems so instinctively disposed to cultivate, Egyptian dogs live, for the most part, in the open air, feeding upon garbage and any other filth that chance throws in their way.

It is extremely curious to see the pains taken by a mussulman and a dog when they happen to meet to avoid coming in contact with each other. Notwithstanding this state of persecution, dogs are remarkably numerous in the towns of Egypt. The species is a large one, about the size and make of the greyhound.

As a proof of the Mahometan prejudice against this useful animal, it is sufficient to state that they regard the terms Christian and dog as synonymous—both, of course, in the most opprobrious sense.

As a singular contrast for their dislike for dogs, the Egyptians have ever held cats in greatest veneration, and in ancient time even worshiped them.

Bubastis and Atribes, two towns in Egypt, the former a votary of cats and the latter of mice, contracted on that account so strong an antipathy to each other that the inhabitants were never known to intermarry, although only a few miles asunder.

In some parts of India, too, we are told, they have a similar reverence for Grimalkin, as the only crimes punished capitally there are the murder of a man and a cat.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Korean Kite-Flying.

Everybody knows the fondness of the adult Chinese for kite flying. The Korean, however, puts this pastime to a novel use. When the time of good resolutions comes around at the new year the Korean writes on a kite all his faults, "evil dispositions, impatience, bad words, street fights," etc. "It was so dark," says one American residing in Korea, relating such an instances, "that no kite could be seen, but when he had run the string out to its full length he cut it and let it go, imagining that so he had rid himself of his enemies and could begin the new year with new courage.

"Each new year season there are contests in kite flying, the object being to cut the enemy's string and let his kite go. In preparation for this a string is twisted of silk and coated with ground glass and porcelain mixed with glue."—Philadelphia Press.

The Food of Whales.

Minute vegetation which grows on the surface of the ocean is called "grass of the sea" by most unscientific persons, through fishermen call it "whales' food." The fact is that whales feed upon it, as do many fishes, preferring it to animal food. In a fossilized form, it has a special value in the manufacture of dynamite. When asked to say how many fossil plants were in a block of it, Prof. Owen once replied: "Put it down 1, then add a lot of naughts. In fact, you can be as naughty as you like."

They Never Drink Water.

There are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian islands which never take a drink of water thoughout the whole course of their lives. On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. Except possibly two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle roam, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of "manila." This is both food and drink.—Lahore, India, Tribune.

PLANS FOR NEW REPUBLIC

Panama Official Opinion Favors Abolishment Monopolies.

INCOME OF THE LOTTERY

Starts without Debt Burden, and with Revenue from Canal Funds, from Canal Rental, and from Gambling and Lottery Concessions, Hopes to Accumulate a Surplus.

Among the policies which have been practically settled upon for the new republic of Panama is that concerning monopolies. These monopolies, or "concessions," are as follows:

Opium, held by Capp Kon King; two years to run; yearly rental, $10,000.

Tobacco, held by Isaac Brandon & Bro.; two years to run; yearly rental, $25,000.

Cigarettes, held by Piza Piza; two years to run; rental, $45,000.

Beef; one year to run; revenue at $10 per male head and $8 per female head, amounts to $150,000. (No man allowed to kill his own beef without this tribute to the monopolist.)

Pork; one year to run; revenue at $4 per head amounts to $47,000.

Gambling, held by Pratt & Seymour; one year to run; rental $56,000 yearly for Panama, $26,000 for Colon; total $82,000 yearly.

Salt, held by an Aguadulce contractor; ends in May. Cost of production, fifty cents a hundredweight; sold to Government at $1.80; sold by Government to consumers at $4.

Ice; concessionnaire unable to pay, so Government is running plant with J. G. Duque in charge as receiver; normal yield of revenue $24,000 yearly.

Lottery, held by J. G. Duque and stock company; seventeen years to run; yields Government 5 per cent. on total value of prizes, which meant in old canal times $200,000 revenue yearly, but now amounts to only $50,000.

Public and official opinion seems to favor the abolition of all these concessions except those for the gambling and the lottery. Holders of other monopolies will be reimbursed and their trade thrown open to competitive methods. It is argued regarding gambling that to have it in the hands of one firm "is better than to have a roulette wheel on every corner." Such are the habits of the people, that to prohibit gambling altogether is not considered practicable. Everybody gambles, except perhaps railway officers and bankers and merchants, who desire that their credit shall be like Caesar's wife. There are two roulette wheels in Panama and two in Colon. One is in a doorless room on the main floor of the chief hotel—or open as at Monte Carlo. Women do not play, but those who are traveling through the Isthmus often enter as spectators. Either the people have not much money, or their inclinations are under control, for none of the wheels flourish. The wheels are uncovered only in the evening, and often not then if there are not enough players to make it appear worth while. Lights are put out before midnight; in two weeks one has seen everything closed as early as nine o'clock, simply because there were no players left.

The lottery has charitable features connected with its operation. This, as in the case of the Louisiana Lottery, will make it hard to dislodge it. By law the concessionnaire is required to give in prizes 64 per cent. of the money taken in through the sale of tickets. Five per cent. must be paid to the Government, and 3 per cent. must be paid towards the maintenance of public hospitals. At present the lottery supports four free hospitals. Drawings are held in the Plaza Sta. Anna every Sunday at one o'clock in the afternoon. A considerable crowd gathers. A little girl is blindfolded, and from a revolving cylinder she draws four numbers. Thus, if the first is 9, the second 7, the third 2, and the fourth 5, the winning number for the capital prize will be 9,725. There are approximation prizes also; so that in each drawing there are altogether 1,018 premiums; one for $3,000, 18 for $150, 9 for $100, 90 for $5, 900 for $2. In case only 6,000 of the 10,000 tickets are sold, the lottery would lose $420. But it happens frequently that the number winning the grand prize has not been sold. Consequently the lottery is sure to be profitable to its operators in the long run.

"Doesn't it take a lot of money from the very poor?" you ask; and the Panamanian replies:

"Oh, yes; but they would gamble in some way; and this is a fair game. Besides, it has given many individuals a fortune."

The Last of Sibyl Sanderson.

The last age in the history of a popular singer or actress is usually the sale of her jewels and dresses. Sanderson's wardrobe and household furnishings were lately sold in Paris. The clothes were of extraordinary costliness, but the prices they brought were very small, the first day's sale amounting to only $3,800. The largest price fetched was a table service set off with lace which brought $700.

All Pegged.

If men are the salt of the earth, women are undoubtedly the sugar. Salt is a necessity, sugar a luxury. Vicious men are saltpetre; stern men are rock salt; nice men are table salt. Old maids are brown sugar, good-natured matrons are loaf sugar, and pretty girls are the fine pulverized sugar. Pass the pulverized sugar, please.—Refugio (Tex.) Review.

RAILROAD DISCIPLINE.

How the "Brown" Method of Enforcing Regulations Works.

Sixty railroad lines in the United States, embracing one-third of the total mileage, have adopted a single system of disciplinary rules for employes. The rules are, of course modified to meet local conditions, but the genial plan is one invented and first used by General Superintendent George R. Brown, of the Fall Brook railroad, of New York, to check unjust discharge of employes and to improve the relations between employers and workmen.

The "Brown system" has for its foundation a "record book" in which is kept a personal record of every employe of the road. In it is written a brief statement of every irregularity for which each workman is responsible. When a man begins to make a record in the book he is called to headquarters and talked to. He is not suspended; he is merely warned. But when the page is filled with "irregularities," the account is usually closed with the words, "Discharged, incompetent."

For every item entered against the employe a bulletin is posted in a conspicuous place, telling what the fault is, how it could have been avoided, and how it affects the company's interests. These bulletins are dreaded as much as the "lay-off" for which they are substituted in the "Brown system."

The objects sought have been summarized in reports—the most impotant are:

"Avoiding loss of time and wages of employes, resulting in possible suffering to those dependent on their earnings, as well as demoralization of employes by enforced idleness.

"Avoiding unnecessary severity in the dismissal of an employe, or requiring him to serve an actual suspension for a single offense that does not injuriously reflect upon its reputation, conduct, capacity or future usefulness in the service.

"Advancing the education of employes through the medium of bulletin notes, enabling them to avoid the mistakes made by others."

The causes for instant dismissal have been greatly reduced by the adoption of the general rule of the "Brown system." The rules, however, are not intended to operate in cases of disloyalty, dishonesty, desertion, habitual intemperance, insubordination, immorality or avoidable violation of rules whereby the company's property is endangered or destroyed.—World's Work.

Ireland's Lost Population.

Ireland is a country which still loses thousands of its natural increase of population by emigration, in which more boys are born than girls, and the most fatal epidemic is influenza.

The population of Ireland in 1902, according to the Registrar-General's return, was 4,432,274. The marriages, numbering 22,949, and the births, 101,863, show a slight increase on the average of ten years. The deaths 77,676, were a trifle below the average. The excess of births over deaths being 24,187, and the loss by emigration amounting to 40,190, there was a decrease in the population during the year of 16,003, less whatever immigration there was, of which no record is kept.—London Mail.

How Lord Wolseley Went.

When going about officially Lord Wolseley was very particular about appearing in uniform and expected all officers invited to meet him to come similarly attired. A few years ago he arrived at a certain town to inspect the troops, and some people in the neighborhood gave a large dinner party in his honor, to which the principal officers in the garrison were invited. One of these told me that when he informed his soldier servant he should dress at a certain hour, as he was going out to dinner, the man at once inquired whether he was going as "an officer or a gentleman." I may add that, as he was invited to meet Lord Wolseley, he went as an officer.—M. A. P.

Love's Dream No Nightmare.

A brave St. Louis couple were married the other day under the following adverse conditions: The names of the bride and bridegroom each contained thirteen letters; the man who officiated had thirteen letters in his name; the clerk who issued the license lived on Thirteenth street, and the license was recorded on page 413. But, worst of all, the bridegroom had only $13 to his name.—Kansas City Star.

A Library for Wine Merchants.

The wine merchants of Zurich have decided to form a museum and library "du vin," in which evey phase of wine culture will be represented. One special feature will be books and prints, and another will consist of the utensils, ancient and modern, used in the manufacture of wine. Indeed, the museum is to be at once historical, artistic, and scientific.

A Reasonable Woman.

"And now, madam," said the kind-hearted old judge who had granted the divorce, "let me advise you, as a friend to wait a decent interval before you marry again."

"How long do you think I ought to wait, judge?" asked the young woman, with some anxiety. "Two hours?"—Chicago Tribune.

Deposits in the Paris post office banks at the end of 1902 amounted to $221,350,590, including $222,395 interest.

YOU CAN SCRATCH

Out the blot which defiles the clean, white page of a ledger, but you can't scratch out the poisons that defile the blood. It seems rather that you scratch them in, and the irritation grows worse with each new attempt to relieve it. There is only one thing to do in such a case, and that is to entirely cleanse the blood from the infecting poison.

People who have suffered from diseases caused by impure blood, or blood poisoning, have found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a certain and enduring cure. Lotions and liniments may alleviate, but they cannot cure. The disease is in the blood, and the cure must be in the blood also. "Golden Medical Discovery" eradicates from the blood the impurities and poisons which breed and feed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure, rich blood, which, nourishing each organ, builds up the whole body in health and strength.

The cures effected by "Golden Medical Discovery" are positive and permanent. In many cases of disease, such as eczema, tetter, pimples, eruptions and rheumatism, an effectual cure has been found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, after all other medicines and means had failed to help or heal.

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the larger profits paid by less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute in place of "Golden Medical Discovery" claiming that he knows it to be "just as good." There is nothing gained by trading one thing for another which is only "just as good." There is everything to risk in trading the "Discovery" with a world's record of cures for a substitute with nothing but the unsupported claim of an interested dealer behind it. If you are sick you want to be cured. That's why you want "Golden Medical Discovery" and nothing else.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

SUFFERED HORRORS.

William Floeter, Esq., of Redoak, Montgomery Co., Iowa, writes: "I consider your 'Golden Medical Discovery' one of the best medicines on the face of the earth. While in the south-west, three years ago, I got poisoned with poison ivy. The poison settled in my blood and the horrors I suffered cannot be told in words. I thought I would go crazy. I could do nothing but scratch. I would go to sleep scratching, would wake up in the morning and find myself scratching. I scratched for eight months. Had it not been for 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would be scratching yet. I tried different kinds of medicine, tried different doctors, but all the relief they could give me was to make my pocket-book lighter.

"I then began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Took four bottles without any relief. Kept on taking it. I took in all ten bottles and I got entirely cured. I can say that if people would take your medicine instead of fooling with some of the quacks that infest the small and larger towns, disease would flee like chaff before the wind."

NO BENEFIT FROM DOCTORS.

"For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main Street, Battlecreek, Michigan. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

FREE. On receipt of stamps to defray expense on mailing *only*, we will send Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages. This book will prove a constant friend and wise counselor to every man and woman. It deals with the great and grave questions of human origin and reproduction in plain English. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Yeager, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Lloyd Yeager and Alfred Yeager, trustees of Sarah Yeager, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office No. 48 Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday August 4th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and make their claims or forever be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. C. JOHNSTON,
Auditor.

7-20 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Creasy, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbsa county to distribute the balance in the hands of Lafayette Creasy, executor as shown by his final account, will sit at his offie in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, July 14th, 1905 at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in the fund in the hands of the administrator of said deceased will appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

N. U. FUNK.
Auditor.

6-22 4t

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1st door below Court House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG. PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
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CENTRALIA, PA.
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Office Barton's Building, Main below Market
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All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
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To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,196,529	$1,605,5
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Queen, of N. Y..	500,000	3,585,918	1,021,0
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Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

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CITY HOTEL,
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No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms hot and cold water and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

TROLLEY OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Sunbury Newspaper Discusses Property Owners Who Obstruct Progress.

Electric Railroads Connecting Leading Centres of Population Develop the Sections Through Which They Pass, as Well as the Towns.

The Sunbury *Item* says: "It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Northumberland County Traction Company is having trouble in securing the right of way between East Lewisburg and Northumberland. Notwithstanding the importance of this road to public interests, and the individual advantage to parties living along its line, there are obstructionists among the contiguous property holders who for some personal reason oppose its construction by refusing to grant the right of way. This line is intended to be an extension of the Lewisburg, Milton and Watsontown railway, which would complete the connection between the upper end of the county and the county seat, and moreover would connect that part of the county with the coal region and Danville, Bloomsburg and Berwick by the lines from those points which are being extended to Sunbury. With two or three exceptions the right of way has been granted by the land owners between East Lewisburg and Northumberland, a distance of nine miles, but these are sufficient to obstruct the progress of the enterprise. It is a case similar in principle to the fact that a weak link limits the strength of a chain. One or two obstructionists are enough to block such an enterprise, although all others along the line may be favorable. Why there are parties who thus set themselves against the public interest, as well as their own, is difficult to understand. When it is considered that every acre of land along this road will be enhanced in value by its construction, and that the convenience of travel and communication for all the residents is an inestimable quantity in the problem, there should be, all along the line, a general cooperation with the company proposing to build such a road. It is a creditable circumstance that among the scores of property holders along the line less than half a dozen are acting as obstructionists, but it is to be hoped that the few who are refusing to grant the right of way may look at the matter in a more liberal and enlightened light before it is too late to begin the building of the road this season. Otherwise the company may be put to the expense and delay of running another line."

TUSTIN AND GREEN.

The disagreement between E. B. Tustin and Col. W. C. Oreen has caused the sale of a large number of shares of the Green Consolidated Copper stock by holders in this section. Mr. Tustin is still a director of the company but has resigned as treasurer and director of the Green Gold Co. During a visit over Sunday with his family here he gave out a statement of the trouble with Green. As to the causes leading up to it he says:

"It was about the time that Col. Greene had declared his second bimonthly dividend on the stock of the Greene Gold Company that my suspicions as to the legitimacy of the dividends being declared arose. I was treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the company, and being satisfied that the dividends were being earned I went to the company's office and asked to see the books. I was informed by the assistant treasurer, who is a tool of Greene's, that I could not see them; that Col. Greene had given instructions that no one was to have access to them. If the treasurer of the company could not have access to its books the situation was enough to arouse my suspicions. I asked to see the receipts for the bullion shipments returned to the mints where the gold had been sent either in this country or Mexico, the only places to which the gold could have been shipped, but the assistant treasurer informed me that he didn't have them. When I asked where the money had come from to pay the dividend he informed me that Col. Greene had furnished it.

"My suspicions were then so well grounded that I determined to have a thorough examination of the property made, for as one of the board of directors of the company had I allowed the stockholders to be paid unearned dividends, under the laws of New York State, I would have been liable to the stockholders. And I believed then and I am more than ever convinced now that the only course that was open to me was to make an investigation and if my suspicions were confirmed to expose the fraud, thereby doing my duty to myself, my family and the public.

"This, I have done and the result is public and back of the reports from the best experts in mining properties in the country that I have already made public are two from equally as reliable a source which I have not yet made public, and all of them confirmed my suspicions that the dividends on this stock had not been earned."

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

BIGLER JOHNSON HANGED.

Bigler Johnson was hanged in the jail yard at Towanda on Tuesday morning for the murder of his wife and her niece, little Annie Benjamin, at their home, near Macedonia, Bradford county, last September.

The drop fell exactly at 10:05. Johnson had a four foot fall and his neck was broken.

The crime for which he was hanged was one of the most atrocious ever committed in the state of Pennsylvania. On the night of September 18th last a house occupied by Mrs. Bigler Johnson and her niece, Annie Benjamin, in Macedonia, was totally destroyed by fire. About six o'clock the following morning the neighbors discovered the charred bodies of the woman and little girl. The remains were far beyond recognition and as soon as possible interment was made. Since the fire started early in the evening, it was hard for the neighbors to believe that the two victims were caught in a death trap, and an investigation was made with the result that on a stone step there were blood stains.

Later in the ruins two oil cans were picked up and a crimson stain of blood was found from the house crossing the field.

Bigler Johnson, husband of the woman was then arrested and later Charles Johnson and Alonson Johnson, brothers of Bigler Johnson, Nancy Johnson, a sister, and Mrs. Sophia Merritt, mother of the boys. Charles Johnson made a confession shortly after his arrest. He said that he and Alonson burned the house but did not commit the murder, but that Bigler had done it.

The motive was the estrangement existing between Bigler Johnson and his wife. They separated some time before the tragedy and in the proceedings which followed, the court ordered the husband to pay to his wife the sum of $6 a month. He obeyed, but reluctantly, and one month before the murder as he was paying the money, he stated that that was the last his wife would get from him.

Charles Johnson was the first to be placed on trial and was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Bigler pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Fanning to be hanged. He later made a confession exonerating Charles who has not been sentenced yet, and an effort is being made to save Charles' life.

The Johnsons are descendants of the Johnsons of Revolutionary fame, who wielded such influence among the Mohawk Indians. The "Pool Tribe" of which Bigler was a member, was founded by an uncle of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States, named Anthony Vanderpool.

The "Pools" are of swarthy complexions, so much so as to indicate a mixture of Indian or negro blood. Whatever their origin they have degenerated into a lot of ignorant, dirty, uncouth people, many of them only about half-witted. They have intermarried for three or four generations, which would account for their mental calibre. For fifty years or more they have been known as a generally worthless set, the men usually landing in the lockup for drunkenness when they came to Towanda. Years ago on circus day it was almost as much of a sight to watch the "Pools" come to town as it was to see the show. While they are low down in the social scale none of them has ever been charged with so serious a crime before.

So far in the investigation that is going on in Philadelphia the police canvass of the city shows that there are over 31,000 fraudulent names on the assessors lists. The Director of Public Safety believes that there are 60,000 names illegally on the lists.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to make sale of real estate after an action in partition, will expose to public sale, upon the premises, at the corner of Wood and East Fifth streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on

Friday, September 1st, 1905,

at 2 o'clock p m., the following tracts of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, being

55 Town Lots in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 1—Beginning at a point on the southern line of East Third street, in the Town of Bloomsburg, 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence south 65 degrees 56 minutes west, 120 feet; thence in a line parallel with the western line of Penn street south 24 degrees east, about 183.05 feet to the northern line of an Alley; thence by the northern line of said alley to a point 40 feet west of the western line of Penn street; thence north 24 degrees west, 183.05 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 2, 3, and 4 in the plot or plan of Neal's addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 2—Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Third and Wood streets in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of East Third street south 65 degrees and 56 minutes west to a point 40 feet from the eastern line of Penn street; thence by line parallel with said eastern line of Penn street, southwardly to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley, 364.8 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line, northwardly 183.55 to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in the plot or plan of Neal's addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 3—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Third and Wood streets, in the Town of Bloomsburg, thence by the southern line of the said East Third street, north 65 degrees 56 minutes east, 344.8 feet, to line of land of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company; thence by line of land of said Company south 38 degrees and 33 minutes east to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley 392 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street northwardly. 183.60 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 4—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley, thence north 66 degrees east, 48.6 feet; thence by line parallel with the western line of Penn street, north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 47 degrees 49 minutes east, 201.2 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 46 and 47 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 5—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet from the western line of Wood street, thence by said northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, a distance of 181 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west, 81 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet, to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 36 and 37 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg, in Block marked "E".

No. 6—Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth street and Wood streets, in said town, thence by the northern line of East Fourth street, north 66 degrees east, 280 feet; thence north 24 degrees west, 184 feet, to the southern line of a 16 foot alley; thence by the southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to the eastern line of said Wood street; thence by said eastern line south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 7—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence by said southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 76 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 113.5 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 66 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence by said eastern line northwestwardly 125.7 feet to the place of beginning: Being lot number 48 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 8—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street in said Town, 157 feet east of the eastern line of Chestnut alley; thence north 66 degrees east, 40.5 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 107.2 feet to line of land of Mrs. Hassert; thence south 63 degrees one minute west to the eastern line of lot No. 50 in Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg; thence by said eastern line of lot No. 50 northwardly, 109 32 feet to the place of beginning: Being lot numbered 51 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 9—Beginning at a point in the southern line of East Fourth street, in said Town, 121.5 feet west of the western line of Wood street, thence north 66 degrees east, 121.5 feet to the western line of Wood street; thence by said western line south 24 degrees east 184 feet to the northern corner of an alley: thence by the northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 121.5 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 57, 58 and 59 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 10—Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Fourth and Wood streets in said Town, thence by the southern line of East Fourth street north 66 degrees east 360 feet; thence south 24 degrees east, 184 feet to the northern line of an alley; thence by said northern line of said alley south 66 degrees west, 360 feet to the eastern line of lot No. 56; thence by said eastern line north 24 degrees west, 184 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 11— Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the western line of Wood street, thence north 24 degrees west 184.4 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line of said alley south 66 degrees west to line of land of——————————; thence south 190 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence north 64 degrees 49 minutes east 62 feet; thence north 27 degrees and forty minutes west 18.4 feet; thence north 63 degrees and 54 minutes east, 61.8 feet; thence south 27 degrees and 40 minutes east 19.4 feet to the northern line of East Fifth street; thence by said northern line north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 62.1 feet to the place of beginning: Being lots numbered 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

No. 12—Beginning at a point in the northern line of East Fifth street, in said Town, at its intersection with the eastern line of Wood street, thence north 64 degrees and 49 minutes east, 120 feet; thence north 24 degrees west 180.7 feet to the southern line of an alley; thence by said southern line south 66 degrees west, 120 feet to the eastern line of Wood street; thence by said eastern line of Wood street south 24 degrees east to the northern line of East Fifth street, the place of beginning; Being lots numbered 76, 77, and 78 in the plot or plan of Neal's Addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

The above described lots are admirably situated for building purposes, and are located along East Third, East Fourth and East Fifth streets, south of the Normal School property in a section of the Town which is rapidly increasing in value. A draft of these lots can be seen at the office of Fred Ikeler Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, and the balance of the one-fourth on the 1st day of October, 1905, and the remaining three-fourths in one, two or three years thereafter, as the purchaser may desire; said remaining three-fourths to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest at five per cent., payable semi annually. Deed to be delivered on the 1st. day of October 1905.

FRANK IKELER, Trustee.

FRED IKELER and GEO. E. ELWELL, Attorneys.

The Zion Ref. S. S. will hold a festival in Mr. E. M. Laubach's grove at Forks, on Saturday evening, Aug. the 5th. In addition to the usual supplies, hot bean soup will also be served. The Orangeville Band will be in attendance. All are invited.

The foundation walls of F. G. Yorks' house on Market street are completed. The grey brick to be used, and which come from the south are not yet here. Upon their arrival the building will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The mansion will be one of the finest in town.

Mid Summer Clearing Sale

Many of our prices are made on goods we had, others were bought at very low prices and are offered same way.

Lonsdale Cambric short lengths 9c yd.
Light Calico, short lengths 4c yd.
Grey Calico, by the yd as wanted 4½c.
12½c Dress Ginghams 9½ cents per yard.
12½ to 18c Lawns, 9½ cents per yard.
5 cent Lawns, 3½ cents per yard.
Black Pins, 1c a box.
39c. Silk Mulls, 25 cents per yard.
1.25 Shirt Waist Suits, 95 cents each.
1.25 Shirt Waists, 95 cents each.
2.25 to 3.00 Night Dresses, 1.09 each.
3.00 Shopping Bags 1.95 each.
Odds and Ends in Belts, 9 cents each.
Safety Pins, 3c. dozen.

Store Open Saturdays and Pay Days Until 9 o'clock
Other days closed at 6 o'clock.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Bloomsburg will receive bids for paving Center street from Main or Second street to south side of Pine alley. All bids to be in by Thursday, July 27, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M. and to be accompanied by a certified check of one hundred dollars ($100.00) as a deposit to guarantee the performance of the contract. The Town reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications for said paving can be examined at the office of James C. Brown, Town Engineer, and the material to be used to be approved by the Committee on Highways.

C. C. YETTER, Pres.

Attest: FRENZE QUICK, Secretary.

You'll Not be Happy till your Feet are Easy.

When in need of Shoes come in and we will fit your feet with good comfortable shoes.

Shoes made of Good, Honest Material by Good Practical Shoemakers.

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

7-6 tf

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to Take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome In Every Home.

KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints; cures Constipation and Weaknesses peculiar to women.

It proves successful in cases where all other medicines have totally failed. No sufferer should despair as long as this remedy is untried. It has an unbroken record of success for over 30 years, and has won hosts of warm friends.

Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the causes mentioned? If so, Dr. Kennedy has staked his personal and professional reputation on the statement that Favorite Remedy will do you good.

Send for a free trial bottle and booklet containing valuable medical advice on the treatment of various diseases. Write also for an "Easy Test" for finding out if you have kidney disease. Address Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y.

REMEMBER, the full name is Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, made at Rondout, N. Y., and the price is $1.00 (six bottles $5.00) at all druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

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